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No. 1921

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BETTER PARTY WORK NEEDED TO COMBAT 'FOREIGN CONCEPTS' IN MILITARY

Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 7, Jul 81 pp 53-62

[Article by Gafur Cuci: "Let Us Enhance the Leading Role of the Party and the Effectiveness of its Work i the Armed Forces"]

[Excerpts] The leading role of the party has always been and remains the decisive factor in keeping the armed forces pure, faithful, vigilant and prepared to protect the fatherland, at any time. Just as everywhere else, in the army, too, it is the party which gives the guidelines for all work; it is the multilateral and skilled work of its organs and organizations which sets the tone for the activity of all the levers, the communists, the cadres and all the troops for political, ideological, military and moral training, which inspires them, gives them incentive, mobilizes them, organizes them and puts them into action to execute every duty, no matter how difficult and complicated it might be.

The positive experience of many units and sections which have achieved good results in the execution of tasks related to education, drills and combat readiness are testimony to the fact that there is a broad understanding of the leading role of the party and to the fact that this role is being executed in a creative manner in every link and instance. Particularly good experience has been achieved in the large drills, in which the party organs and organizations stipulate definite objectives, take all the necessary political, ideological, organizational and military measures, explain the duties of the commands, the youth organization and all the troops, and take active measures to execute them.

However, this is not the case everywhere. In practice there are cases which demonstrate a narrow unilateral and bureaucratic understanding of the leading work of the party organ or organization.

First, the leadership work of the party cannot tolerate those concepts and practices which appear here and there when the party problems are resolved mainly or solely by means of meetings, when the supervision of the party/organ or organization is carried out mainly or solely through an appeal in the report or by an analysis of work in the basic party organization. Such practices narrow the sphere of activity of the party organs and the basic party organizations and of the communists and the levers. They weaken the leading role of the party organization which, as Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, is complex, concrete, a daily task, one and inseparable.

There are cases where some party organs, basic party organizations and communists believe that the leadership work can be carried out solely through the regular holding of meetings; some make a fetish of their role, thinking that the leadership of the party cannot be assured unless the problem is brought up for discussion in the party organ or organization or that when the problem it brought before these bodies then everything is done and it is solved. To reduce the leadership work of the party solely to the calling of meetings means to deprive yourself of the spirit of revolutionary action and to become estranged from the daily revolutionary activity of the communists.

Second, party work is not done only by communists, basic party organizations, party committees and apparatuses, but by all cadres, with and without the party, by commands, staffs and other levers of the party. There can be no separation between the activity of the party organs and organizations and their levers, and that of the commands and staffs and the youth organizations. Their entire activity forms a unit, otherwise the party line is not executed as it should be.

The party includes all communists who, wherever they work, in the units and sections, in the unit staffs, in the training institutions, etc, carry out the leadership of the party. There are some communists who are lazy and who take no initiative; they make a weak attempt to raise their ideological and military level. Not only are they not exemplary and in the vanguard but in some cases they trail behind the masses. The party organizations are working with these communists to activate them, to put them in militant positions so that they will be in step with the times and the revolution. But it is necessary that better work be done with them, on an individual and group basis; they should continually be given assignments and each communist should be made thoroughly aware of his responsibility to the party in the unit and section.

There are still some cases where basic party organizations and party organs and staffs in the army, under the pretext of executing a leadership role, continue to be concerned with minor matters, practical actions, problems related to the material base and the preparation of training schedules, and administrative problems in regard to which there are laws and regulations and which the commands and cadres should be able to resolve properly. Such activities should be harshly criticized and concrete measures should be taken to remove them from the work method of the party organs and organizations because, among other things, they restrict the initiative and independent action of the commands, the staffs and the cadres. On the other hand, one should criticize and combat every instance of expectation, any feeling of insufficient responsibility, lack of initiative in the execution of tasks, on the part of some commands, staffs and cadres. We emphasize this aspect of the problem because there have been many occasions where directives, decisions, or orders which have come down from on high to commands, staffs and cadres wait around for the opinion of the party organization and no action is taken.

For example, one of the major on-going duties of the commands and of the cadres is to work unceasingly for the strengthening of the moral and political situation of the troops. Nevertheless, there are cadres who are interested mainly in the technical aspects of military training and show little interest in the education of individuals and in the problems and difficulties arising in this area. Such work practices have their basis in bureaucratic and liberal concepts, in a desire for comfort, in intellectualism and alienation from the masses. Now and then one sees the tendency of some cadres to leave the responsibility to the basic party organization or to handle problems mechanically and report that they are resolved.

In some small units there is a contradiction between the relatively high level of assimilation of military theory by the cadres and their inadequate efforts to carry out military training on the level of their actual potential. The signs of this contradiction are monotony in drills, their execution in a stereotyped form, without creativity, without responding to the needs of the People's Military Art, without conforming to progressive norms and apart from the real conditions of combat.

In light of the fact that in the military units, most of the communists are management cadres, the basic party organizations have increased their demands upon them and continually charged them with tasks which would keep them in close contact with the soldiers, the noncommissioned officers, and the youth organizations, so that they will be able to better hear their opinions. Despite the improvements in this sphere, there are still some foreign practices, instances where cadres remain apart from the masses of soldiers and do not hear their voices as they should, instances of formalism and technocracy, with the belief that the opinions and anxieties of the masses of soldiers should be solicited mainly in meetings with large groups.

Some basic party organizations have tailored their activities to young and older soldiers, to various categories of cadres and have ensured the continual imparting of information by communists, cadres, commands and youth organizations. This has created opportunities to better deal with problems and to resolve them on a timely basis and has created an active climate of opinion, intolerant towards erroneous concepts and actions. Nevertheless, the party organs and organizations must wage a harder struggle against foreign concepts and practices, against the tendency to keep the faults within the confines of the barracks. These tendencies appear in some cases and they result in the accumulation of deficiencies, in the deepening of conflicts and the creation of difficult situations.

Recently, there has been good experience in activating and enlisting the progressive experience of specialists in various military, economic and technical fields. This has raised the level of party work and has made it more scientific and more fruitful. But much remains to be done in this area.

The plans and programs for educational work and military exercises cannot be properly executed unless each communist and cadre evaluates the situation realistically and has a political understanding of his duty, unless he takes full responsibility for executing it and works at a high revolutionary tempo. In order to increase the feeling of responsibility of the communists and cadres the basic party organizations and the party organs have been fighting concepts such as "let the commands solve that" and "I did my duty because I brought the matter to the attention of the basic party organization," and others like them. The attitudes of some communists and cadres who do not worry about their work, who work without norms and without a plan, who make concessions and simplifcations in exercises, have resulted from such concepts. Such things also occur in the work of some staff cadres. They confine themselves to supervising, giving orders and making comments and they do not feel the necessary responsibility when the military drills take place in a monotonous manner, with poor quality and no good results, or when preparedness regulations are violated.

CSO: 2100/106

TRAINING OF FOREIGN TRADE UNION FUNCTIONARIES, CURRENT COURSES DESCRIBED

Prague PRACE in Czech 8 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Jaroslav Kupka, director of Antonin Zapotocky ROH Central School: "Combining Theoretical Know-How With Daily Practice"]

[Summary] Annually, about 2,500 ROH (Revolutionary Trade Union Movement) functionaries and employees graduate from the Antonin Zapotocky ROH Central School in Prague. Beginning 1981, a 4-year correspondence course has been introduced by the school, leading to matriculation. The course majors in social law and economics. Also being introduced is a 1-year correspondence course concentrating on issues of mass work in production; social policy; labor and wages; health insurance and ROH economics and auditing. A 1-year course for ROH women-functionaries has also been introduced this year. The 3-year correspondence study in ideological, educational and cultural subjects designed especially for trade unionists working in the cultural field will continue. In January 1982, one of the 2-year combined study classes will graduate, followed by a second class graduation in June. A 3-month boarding school course for ROH plant and enterprise committee chairmen will also be held this year. The 1-month boarding school courses in political, economic and trade union studies will continue for leading ROH plant committee functionaries. Also held are courses for functionaries involved in arbitration commissions, youth commissions, physical education and other trade union sectors. The trade union school's seven departments teach trade unionists various subjects such as Marxism-Leninism; history of national and international workers' and trade union movements; national economy and work economics; social policy and labor law; Leninist theory; development and activity of labor movement; ideological, educational and cultural work, as well as general education subjects, including classes on improvement of their native and Russian languages, and literature. Also included in the curriculum are practical exercises, discussions, excursions to industrial plants, cultural programs and other programs which are held not only in Prague but also at the school branches in Neratovice, Zlenice nad Sazavou and Potstejn nad Orlici. The school also holds conferences and seminars honoring important workers' and trade union anniversaries. In 1982, a seminar honoring the 60th anniversary of the Red Trade Unions will be held. Besides its traditional contacts with trade union schools in the USSR and other socialist countries, the school has held over 50 seminars for trade union functionaries from developing countries. These functionaries are familiarized with selected issues dealing with Marxist-Leninist theory, namely scientific socialism; experience gained by the CSSR during transition from national democratic revolution to socialistic revolution; successes of socialistic progress and theory and practices of the Czechoslovak trade union movement. The foreign participants regularly visit many industrial plants, trade unions, ROH cultural and recreational facilities in order to familiarize themselves with Czechoslovak life and trade union work.

CSO: 2400/311

BIAS AGAINST WOMEN, TU LEADERSHIP NEEDS, ECONOMIC ISSUES CITED

Prague PRACE in Czech 18 Aug 81 pp 1,3

[Article by Maria Trvalova, chairwoman of the Central Trade Union Association of Workers in Textile, Garment and Leather-Processing Industries: "Constant Attention to Economy"]

[Excerpts] At their session in June the central, Czech and Slovak committees of the Trade Union Association of Workers in Textile, Garment and Leather-Processing Industries jointly discussed issues on which we shall focus our attention: how to harness efforts of our organs and basic organizations so that the period preceding the 10th All Trade-Union Congress be inspired by political and work actions which show practical evidence that the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress is also our program.

The branches of our union not only fulfilled but even surpassed their tasks for the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Labor productivity covered the entire increment of production: the deliveries for the domestic market and for exports were fulfilled mainly because of technological advances as well as due to the extraordinary work efforts and devotion of our working people--above all, women. Nevertheless, these results cannot satisfy us completely. On the contrary, they teach us a great lesson because there are still weak spots negatively affecting the overall results and efforts of labor collectives.

We critically and frankly expressed our dissatisfaction with the fact that the necessary changes in the structure and innovation of goods had not been implemented with desirable dispatch. As compared with the world situation, the decline in material costs has not been dynamic enough. Untapped resources still exist for reducing energy consumption, for better utilization of the work-time fund, and for mobilization of available factors to intensify the development of production.

When drafting the plan, the satisfaction of society's needs has not always been successfully approached. Moreover, shortcomings are evident in the rate at which the plan is being fulfilled, and this is adversely affecting the efforts of our working people to fulfill their socialist pledges.

... The workers of the Vinena enterprise in Brno approached the fulfillment of their tasks with the awareness that the principles for improving the system presuppose

creative performance on the part of all managers and their responsibility for the economic outcome of their decisions. They proceed from the premise that it is not enough to know only the indicators of the imporved system but that every individual, from the director to workers in production, should know specific factors in his own sector which should be applied to boost efficiency.

Acting jointly, the economic management and the trade union organization thus succeeded in making most workers in production interested in upgrading the quality, in economizing with materials and energy, and in increasing the shift work....

Thus, we came to the conclusion that our trade union organizations, in cooperation with economic management, must devote constant attention to objective issues of our economy and get whole workers' teams interested in their solution, as discussed also at the 7th and 12th plenary sessions of the URO [Central Committee of Trade Unions].

In this spirit our trade union association approached the discussion of the key tasks in the development of workers' initiative, and focused attention on the main task: to fufill this year's state plan in the stipulated volume, line and quality of goods for domestic and foreign markets.

The fulfillment of this year's plan is closely connected with the fulfillment of the economic plan for 1982. According to the Principle of the CSSR Government and of the URO on Workers' Participation in Planning, Implementing and Controlling the Fulfillment of the plan for 1981-1985, the proposal for the operations plan must be drafted with thorough application of the counterplanning method.

...The economic production units together with trade union officials organizing sectoral activs to discuss joint action not only in counterplanning but also in drafting new collective contracts for enterprises and plants.

It should be stressed that the draft of the plan and of collective contracts for 1982 must focus even more distinctly on improving efficiency, economy and quality of production. Our demanding economic tasks are closely related to better work on the part of our trade unions in their care for our working people as well as in their political organizational and educational activities. We focused on this particular target when drafting operations plans for the period preceding the 10th All Trade Union Congress, so that the trade union organs render assistance to the basic ROH [Revolutionary Trade Union Movement] organizations, especially those facing problems concerning the quality of production, innovation of goods, and shortcomings in the production of appropriate lines of goods, those lacking flexibility in supplier relations, and those fulfilling their plan irregularly.

We are setting these tasks while preparing the agenda, organizing and training the cadres for annual membership meetings, conferences and for the congress of the trade union association. That will require considerable organizational work. We expect more than 40,000 functionaries on all levels to prove their mettle in organizing, directing and guiding the ROH members not only to make correct conclusions and decisions but also to implement those decisions consistently, particularly in their basic organizations.

We must pay special attention to annual membership meetings of trade union chapters and elect chapter trustees from among functionaries who have successfully fulfilled their production tasks, who enjoy informal authority in their work teams, and who are capable of resolving problems with imagination, equanimity and with the participation of workers' teams.

By the same token, we must demand integrity, steadfastness, honesty and other indispensable characteristics from the functionaries of shop and plan committees, of okres and kraj committees, of enterprise and sectoral committees, and naturally, also from the members of national organs and central committee of our trade union association. In organs on all levels we need working and productive collectives capable not only of protecting the needs of our working people but also of organizing their activities so as to fulfill our party's economic and social policies.

We are an association where most women are organized. This reality must be reflected also in the composition of our trade union organs. In this conjunction we should like to underline that we must accordingly enforce the selection of our women for leading economic positions. We cannot be satisfied with the current situation. There is not one single woman serving now in the higher echelon.

On the contrary, when women leave positions in the leadership, men are frequently appointed to fill the spot. Our work in the upcoming period must be more consistently focused on this situation. This circumstance brings to the fore the importance of our work and care for the social development of working collectives by means of the plan for cadre and personnel training, social development and collective contracts.

9004
CSO: 2400/297

JULY 1981 ISSUE OF SED THEORETICAL JOURNAL REVIEWED

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jul 81 p 4

[Martin Quill review of East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 36 No 7, July 1981, signed to press 10 June 1981, pp 625-736: "Obtain More From What Is Available." Translations and/or summaries of articles by authors cited below, as well as by others, are published in pages following this review]

[Text] "Enhanced Refinement--A Great National Economy Program"--this is the main topic, on which EINHEIT has published five articles. Discussing the SED's economic strategy for developing the national economy of the GDR, adopted by the 10th SED Congress, Claus Kroemke points out under the headline, "Well Equipped for the 1980's," that reserves of even considerably larger volume will become effective for the national economy if the socialist planned economy grows even stronger and if the people develop their initiative in socialist competition to a still greater degree.

In another article, Gerhard Tautenhahn describes the situation in metallurgy and the metalworking industry. He deals with enhanced refinement of raw materials, other materials and products. In his opinion, this is the way essentially to improve the efficiency of the entire reproduction process and to guarantee a high growth of performance. Of great importance, according to the writer, are all progressive ideas, all suggestions for solutions that help ensure that through efficient work each kilogram of raw material will yield as many high-quality products as possible.

Horst Wambutt deals in his article with better utilization of our basic materials, while Karlheinz Jentsch addresses the question of enhanced refinement in our combines. Bernhard Larisch and Winfried Theilig discuss the more effective use of primal raw materials.

John Heartfield's photo collage, "Never Again!" on the cover of the July issue refers to the articles headed, "Monopolies on Intensified Armament Course" (by Horst Fiedler and Alfred Preusse) and "Who Profits From the Armament Boom" (by Dr Guenter Kalex, economist, sector chief, SED Central Committee; and Siegfried Ullrich, social scientist, GDR Institute for International Politics and Economics [IPW]) [no summary available for this 'Facts and Figures' report dealing primarily with FRG armament concerns]. Other authors describe the tasks of the space sciences (Heinz Stiller), the continued development of the young generation's socialist attitude toward work (Werner Haltinner), and the relationship between a life of culture and creativity (Harald Buehl).

CSO: 2300/327

YOUTH ORGANIZATION TO INTENSIFY SED IDEOLOGY PROMOTION

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 36 No 7, Jul 81(signed to press 10 Jun 81)
pp 627-629

[Lead Commentary by Eberhard Aurich, member, SED Central Committee; second secretary, Central Council, Free German Youth (FDJ): "FDJ Mission 10th Party Congress"]

[Text] The 11th FDJ Parliament, held a few weeks after the 10th SED Congress in the Palace of the Republic in our capital Berlin, turned into an impassioned forum for the allegiance by our country's youth to the SED and its policy. To the appeal to youth from the party congress the highest organ of the socialist youth organization responded this way: Our youth will lack neither resolution nor ideas and deeds for the GDR to be able to meet the challenges in this decade with success. FDJ members are ready to fulfill any mission conscientiously and resolutely. This was affirmed by the delegates in a letter to the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker. In it they thanked the working class party and its leadership for the policy for the good of the people and the consolidation of peace, the great confidence in youth, the great responsibility assigned to it, the love and care by which the youth organization is given the kind of comradely help which fosters readiness for initiative, a spirit of competition and achievements which our whole country is talking about with respect and appreciation.

An overwhelming high point was the speech by Erich Honecker, that distinguished communist and statesman, before the delegates to the 11th Parliament. In the spring of 1946, on party mission, he was among the founders of the FDJ, was its first chairman, and helped youth by word and deed in determining its tasks. When Comrade Erich Honecker, on the recommendation from the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers, for the second time in its history awarded the FDJ the highest distinction of the GDR, the Karl Marx medal, the delegates felt pride in what they had accomplished, and it strengthened their resolve to take the lead for all youth in implementing the 10th party congress decisions through still richer initiatives. All included in this sense of their own accomplishments also a feeling of gratitude for the many FDJ assistants, the party organization secretaries and the thousands of propagandists, the state managers associated with the FDJ and the organizers of the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement, and the teachers and educators and many others.

"Never yet could a state on German soil be as proud of its youth as we are in the GDR. This socialist state has been and will always be a state of youth."[1] This certainty was confirmed before friend and foe at the 11th FDJ Parliament. Of it, the 133 delegations of fraternal organizations or friendly aligned organizations were able, not last, to convince themselves. They reacted with great approval to the FDJ's peace appeal to the youth of all continents. Their appearance at the Parliament and in Berlin FDJ basic organizations was a moving expression of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity.

Erich Honecker's speech at the Parliament presented the Marxist-Leninist orientation for our continued work in the field of youth policy as it conforms to our struggle conditions and requirements. The General Secretary said all youth in the GDR should be made thoroughly familiar with Marxism-Leninism, the 10th party congress decisions and the SED's strategy and tactics, and should be mobilized for their implementation. He stated: "It remains the fundamental task of the FDJ to help the party educate the young people into convinced fighters acting in accordance with the world-changing ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin and advocating the implementation of the SED Program under any conditions. Studying and working for the good of the people, a great efficiency and defense readiness, an unshakable class consciousness and political steadfastness in all situations--those are the things that should distinguish all young people in the developed socialist society."[2] Indeed, that remains the crucial matter, the core of FDJ activity. Therefore the 11th Parliament sparked the "FDJ Mission 10th Party Congress" as an FDJ mass initiative for implementing the 10th party congress decisions. It combines the most important tasks and experiences we must solve or apply in order to further improve the level of communist education--as demanded by the party congress.

The 11th Parliament focused on enabling every young person to appropriate the sense of life of the communists and acquire a firm class standpoint. It has been found useful here to pay central attention to some basic political-ideological matters. The FDJ will see to it that all young people
--understand our era as one of transition from capitalism to socialism and gain strength for their own conduct from the incessant and worldwide advance of socialism;
--realize that socialism and peace belong inseparably together and that they are strengthening peace by their high personal dedication to a strong workers and farmers power on German soil;
--always strengthen the alliance with the Soviet Union and the friendship with the other states in the socialist community and hold high our anti-imperialist solidarity;
--always start from the proposition that the fundamental matter of the socialist revolution is maintaining and consolidating the political power of the workers and farmers under Marxist-Leninist party leadership and its defense;
--help implement through their own performance the policy for the good of the people, the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, as a characteristic trait of socialism and an expression of its real humanism;
--learn to manage the scientific-technical revolution for the benefit of our socialist society; and
--rigorously turn back the enemy's attempts to paralyze the forward march of socialism through ideological diversion, anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

These targets of political-ideological work are dealt with in the FDJ membership meetings as they have already been through the well conceived idea of the FDJ study year. The Parliament asked the members of the association to take part in a discussion about acquiring the "For Good Knowledge" medal so as to demonstrate their deep knowledge of the content of the central committee report to the 10th party congress. It suggested to all FDJ basic organizations to establish solid contacts with the party veterans, the heroes of the antifascist resistance struggle, the activists of the first hour and the first generation of FDJ members in order still better to appropriate the party's and FDJ's traditional struggles.

The 11th Parliament directed all groups and basic organizations to make a great contribution to the needed economic performance improvements. The slogan of the Hans Kiefert youth brigade in Berlin, "Each every day with a good balance-sheet," became the most popular slogan at the Parliament. It further promotes the performance comparison among the youth brigades and challenges each individual youth to make a great personal contribution to the competition.

The Parliament assigned ambitious five-year plan investment projects and other tasks from the science and technology state plan as youth projects. That sets a standard for directing the capability and performance readiness of youth toward coping with most modern science and technology, especially also through the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement.

The 11th Parliament has derived a fighting program for youth from the party's economic strategy for the 1980's. That is indicated as much by the decision to extend the "FDJ Initiative Berlin" as the central youth project as by the initiatives, "Microelectronics," "Industrial Robots," and the movement of rural youth under the slogan, "Rationalize--Produce More, Better and Cheaper." With justified pride the Parliament was able to report that the FDJ has succeeded in the last 5 years, through party executive support, in strengthening its influence among working youth. This is indicated by growing membership, the increase in the number of youth brigades from 13,194 to 39,200, and the economic initiatives providing increasing economic benefits year after year. The FDJ will thus continue paying special attention to the youth brigades, their target-directed promotion, the replenishing of their membership and the setting up of new ones. Their number is to reach 5,000 by 1985. The motto will continue to be: Have each youth brigade derive its Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow task preferably from the science and technology plan.

Much as for working youth, the Parliament formulated specific tasks for the FDJ members in high schools, vocational training facilities and the colleges and technical schools. The representatives of those segments of youth offered thanks for our having raised the pay for apprentices, having introduced training grants at the expanded high schools, and having reorganized our scholarship system with new initiatives and commitments, considering this an expression of the great solicitude by the party and state for young people in school particularly.

The Parliament made a special point of the FDJ responsibility in running the Ernst Thaelmann pioneer organization. It urged firm contacts with the young pioneers on the basic organizations in enterprises and cooperatives, colleges and technical schools and the armed organs.

Much was said at the Parliament about the readiness by youth to guarantee the military inviolability and security of socialism under all the conditions of the international class conflict. The FDJ, together with the GST, will continue to organize premilitary and military sports training and education in such a way that everyone recognizes the military defense of our accomplishments is an indispensable consequence of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism and acquires the prerequisites for it.

The 11th Parliament oriented the FDJ executive boards to creating a substantive intellectual-cultural and tourist and athletic life wherever youth works, studies and meets, and always providing a healthy and happy atmosphere. The more than 6,400 FDJ youth clubs are very important in providing meaningful leisure-time activities. There was, thus, an appropriate response to the SED Central Committee Politburo decision to set up, till 1985, within the framework of comprehensive housing construction, 150 youth clubs in urban new construction areas. They were assumed as FDJ kreis youth projects.

The 11th Parliament, much as the association meetings held subsequently in all Bezirks, attested to the great strength of a uniform socialist mass organization in which all strata and age-groups of youth are represented and which act uniformly under party leadership. The FDJ has now 2.3 million members, organized in 27,418 basic organizations and 90,310 groups. The political-ideological and organizational consolidation of the groups and basic organizations will remain one of the most important tasks.

Thus far, 10,000 FDJ basic organizations have been awarded for their exemplary work a red party flag of honor with the pictures of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck. Others are entitled to struggle for one. The Parliament emphasized the need to go on and work in a discriminating fashion with the different strata and to provide the activists of the association with greater expertise still in their activity.

To implement the "FDJ Mission 10th Party Congress," all groups and basic organizations are issuing accountable and controllable fighting programs. Great help to preparing them comes from the joint party and FDJ executive meetings. The measures by many party executives in support of the FDJ contain, among other things, stipulations for the political training of FDJ activists, the regular appearance of party functionaries before FDJ collectives and youth conferences, the assigning of ambitious and economically significant youth projects, the confirmation and training of propagandists in the FDJ study year, and the support for cadre work in the FDJ. All that helps the FDJ in still better fulfilling its function as the SED's helper and fighting reserve for the fulfillment of the 10th party congress decisions.

In the Central Council status report, the comment on it by Egon Krenz, who was reelected first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, went as follows: "Yes, GDR youth takes up its fighting position today and always alongside the comrades--in everything that still has to be learned and accomplished. For today's members of the youth association--as several FDJ generations that preceded us--find this confirmed: the SED is the party of the future because its Marxist-Leninist program reliably points the way into our communist tomorrow and boldly pioneers this course.

It is the party of the innovators, holding the lead of the socialist revolution in the GDR that transforms its public life and discloses new horizons. It is a party of sacrificial and implacable struggle against everything old, reactionary and looking backwards, which in no disguise and no mode of speech will ever again get a chance in the GDR. That is also guaranteed, not last, by its youth."[3]

FOOTNOTES

1. Comrade Erich Honecker, "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den X. Parteitag der SED" (SED Central Committee Report to the 10th SED Congress), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1981, p 145.

2. Erich Honecker, "Only Socialism Can Solve the Vital Problems of Youth," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 6/7 June 1981, p 4.

3. Egon Krenz, "The Responsibility of Youth to Extending the Socialist Revolution in the GDR and the FDJ's Tasks After the 10th SED Congress," JUNGE WELT, 3 June 1981, p 3.

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ECONOMIC GROWTH LINKED WITH BEZIRK-LEVEL IDEOLOGY PROMOTION

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[Article by Hans Wetzel, second secretary, SED Cottbus Bezirk Management; member, EINHEIT editorial board: "Political Management--Economic Performance"]

[Text] This article demonstrates by means of many different experiences in SED Cottbus Bezirk Management how through target-directed political management activity by the party and the application of well tested and new forms of party work the fighting strength in the basic organizations, particularly in the combines, is reinforced, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress is made the centerpiece of party work and reserves are thus being tapped in new dimensions.

As everywhere else in our country, public life in Cottbus Bezirk also is marked by a mass initiative, embracing all fields, toward analyzing the 10th party congress and fulfilling its fundamental tasks. Socialist competition, the debates on preparing the five-year plan and the fighting programs of the basic organizations emanate a sense of responsibility and a certitude in victory. Attitudes and actions impressively reflect the working class optimism about history and its world-outlook and deep confidence in the policy of the Marxist-Leninist party. It cannot be overlooked that qualitative changes are taking place in the people's initiative, under party leadership, toward the implementation of our policy, aimed at the good of the people and the safeguarding of peace, which in turn place new and higher demands on the level of management activity and the development of a mass-affiliated working style by the party organs.

The Central Committee report to the 10th party congress states: "Developing a strong raw material base and comprehensively using our domestic raw materials are a basic prerequisite for continued stable economic development. That is true especially for soft coal the mining of which will by 1985 be increased to between 285 and 290 million tons."*

Fully in this sense we are enhancing our knowledge and responsibility in our bezirk party organization with respect to that the most efficient use of our large territorial raw material deposits for the energy, glass and construction industries, and

* Comrade Erich Honecker, "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den X. Parteitag der SED," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1981, p 63.

a planned fast development of the coal industry and of electrical energy, gas and coke production, of the glass industry and of polyurethane chemistry in our bezirk more and more determine social and economic progress in our country. Our bezirk also was given greater responsibility for consumer goods production in the 1980's and 1990's, mainly by the decisions on setting up a modern glass plant making color-television tubes, and in expanding our chemical fiber and polyurethane production capacities.

Especially strong effects on this mass movement evolve from the peace concept of the 10th party congress and its decision resolutely to continue throughout the 1980's its main task policy in its unity of economic and social policy, and from understanding our grown responsibility for the continuance of the revolutionary world process.

Consolidating the Party Organizations' Fighting Strength

Most of the work is still ahead of us in organizing, long-range, the practical application of the 10th party congress policy in its whole breadth in accordance with the high criteria. Solid preconditions for it exist. For it is shown in practice, after all, that the maturity of the socialist production relations, the high developmental level of the productive forces and the scientific-economic strategy, the working people's performance willingness and the party organizations' grown fighting strength extraordinarily enlarge the possibilities for a high performance growth through the political management of social processes. If we want to exhaust these possibilities to the fullest, we need to penetrate ever more deeply into the nature and objectives of the 10th party congress and further concretize the "how," the best ways and means for implementing the decisions.

All experience thus far tells us: We will get fine results to the extent that we succeed in enhancing further the fighting strength of the party's basic organizations. Through them above all, through a high grade and effectiveness of management work, the application of the Central Committee decisions must be ensured uniformly and cohesively all the way down to the party groups and each work collective. Our deliberations and measures for improving our economic efficiency therefore always connect closely with the planned development of the basic organizations as centers of political activity and close mass affiliation, as engines of the mass initiatives. The point is that in all of the more than 1,300 basic organizations in the economic field in our bezirk the best experiences of party work be applied. Right on the spot they must be helped in finding the crucial interconnecting links in their political-ideological, economic and organizational work, concentrate on them, and boost the communists' power of radiation in the work collectives.

A high responsibility for the great performance improvements in soft coal mining needed is assigned to the party organization in the Lauchhammer Works. More than 4,000 working people in that tradition-rich enterprise in the "little loamy land" develop, produce and assemble the essential open-pit equipment for the GDR and for export. At the same time, that enterprise is the sole producer of bathtubs for the GDR's housing construction program and handles comprehensive foundry assignments for GDR machine building as well as art casting. The new and higher demands placed on the efficiency of large-scale open-pit equipment, its productivity, weight,

costs, microelectronic equipment and so forth certainly were not always easy for everyone in the party organization and the working crews to understand right away. Partly also the target assignments were placed in doubt because, for instance, the assembly of the large excavator for open-pit operations in Welzow-South was in arrears over several months, the bathtub foundry went through reconstruction, and the planned shut-down period of its smeltery was to take 3 months.

Opening Up Reserves in New Dimensions

After thorough deliberations and a mobilizing party debate, the party management then presented its draft fighting program for all these problems. It started from the proposition that even in this enterprise there were still large reserves and issued accurate stipulations on how and through whom the planned tasks could be met and surpassed.

The managements of the department party organizations did more work in the party groups, party orders were worked out more specifically and strictly supervised, and an effective everyday agitation was organized. Capable comrades were, on party orders, assigned at troublesome spots and to eliminating bottlenecks, and party influence was boosted in the research and design collectives. To meet assembly deadlines, extra welders were delegated to the assembly site. They are accomplishing veritable acts of heroism under difficult conditions. Party activists groups were formed for basic and sectional tasks. The work of the science and technology party commission was aimed at the crucial tasks of performance improvement, such as the development of storage-programmable controls for various types of excavators or the development of a control system for an automatic excavation of suitable excavation levels. The technological development collectives received the order to make 15 industrial robots operational in this five-year plan period instead of the five that were originally planned.

As a result of such responsible work, they assumed the commitment to obtain high targets above and beyond the 1981 national economic plan, exceed the planned labor productivity boost by 1.2 percent, and raise output with the "Q" quality seal by more than M 1.4 million. Today it is shown that prudent, relevant and farsighted political management uncovers considerable reserves and thus provides a high economic performance. The deadline for the excavator assembly, once in jeopardy, now is assured. By reusing the Greifenhain assembly site, M 4.81 million were saved. The shutdown period of the smeltery is reduced by one-third. The development period for another efficient excavator was reduced by 2 months, and they are intensively at work on still more efficient hydraulic rail-shifting devices. For fulfilling new and high objectives, decisions by the departmental party organizations' managements, commitments by the party groups, plan offers by more than 2,300 workers, numerous engineering qualifications and innovator contracts, as well as 18 Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow tasks act as sure guarantees.

One principle of our political management activity is to organize from the outset and constantly the study of the party decisions, their thorough explanation in the work collectives, and their implementation by the party organizations as a unified process. In this we support and concretely supervise the party collectives in their carrying out their obligations as assumed in honor of the 10th party congress.

The party management of the basic organization in the Finsterwalde welding technique enterprise, e.g., has compiled a book with all the commitmens assumed in honor of the 10th party congress. The work schedule sets down who will have to report about their status where and when, and which comrades energetically assist the work collectives in implementing them, on which matters at times party activists groups or commissions are set up. There are monthly accounts given on the initiatives contained in the brigades' budget books and obligation notebooks. In all the areas of the department party organizations there are "Red Books" which in combination with the departments' tasks publicly inform about the status of fulfillment. So it was already possible, e.g., to figure out that a new welding converter and a new welding compact device were put into series production and that the zero series of some high-grade household welding device was completed of which 500 units will be produced still this year for the public market.

Bezirk management systematically conveys to the kreis managements and basic organizations such and other fine methods of party work, which also are of great importance to the public debate on the five-year plan directive for tapping and using performance and efficiency reserves.

Combines Are Decisive for Performance Growth

The focal point of our deliberations and efforts lies in the development of the fighting strength of the party organizations in the eight centrally managed combines headquartered in our bezirk, which handle 7 percent of the GDR's industrial production. Some 52.2 percent of all who are working in industry and construction in our territory work there, 22,600 communists among them. That comes to 58.6 percent of all party members in those fields. The three coal and energy combines have to provide the GDR with the largest proportions of total energy production: 55.8 percent in raw lignite, 47.6 percent in electrical energy, 72.7 percent in sewer gas and 100 percent in brown coal high temperature coke. The efficiency growth of the GDR economy absolutely demands ensuring a high economic performance boost in such giants through improving the effectiveness of scientific-technical progress and of the growth in labor productivity.

Thousands of work collectives have addressed the issues of scientific-technical progress concretely. That was significantly helped by the membership meetings in the months following the 10th party congress and by the targeted analysis of the central committee seminar with the general directors of the centrally managed combines and the central committee party organizers. A new quality of socialist competition is developing. Qualitatively new features appear in party organization work that wants to use the increased intellectual potential of the working people, their increased socialist consciousness, fine education, experience and technical skills. Thus the party organization in the gas plant of the Schwarze Pumpe [Black Pump] Combine decided to form working teams on which over 300 production management and control engineers, operations and coordination engineers and shift foremen and brigade chiefs work together with concentration and in coordination, mainly to improve the technological level of production. In 1981 these groups, by party order, were assigned 55 tasks, preparing the operation of microcomputer technique, optimizing the running of installations in tar-separating and the dust-heavy tar industry, extending the working life of generators, handling waste and by-products, and other such matters.

Most of these tasks involved arrangements with the area sections of the KDT (Chamber of Technology) and the setting up of KDT projects, so that the engineering organization increasingly became the carrying agent of this initiative, the impetus to work with engineering certifications and the innovator movement got a boost, and the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement received new impulses. The party management of the gas plant saw to it that also in this initiative the communists would always live up to the party's leadership role. "A good comrade is one who draws his own conclusions from the economic strategy of the 10th party congress and not merely repeats its 10 key points by rote," the party secretary of the gas plant affirmed.

Elated with the knowledge of such potentials and their increased effective possibilities, our bezirk management focused on mobilizing all capacities and using all reserves so as to exceed the targets of the 1981 economic planby at least 3 days of sold industrial output, one percent of industrial labor productivity, 6.85 million tons of raw lignite, 357,500 tons of briquettes, 315,000 tons of sifted coal and 25,000 tons of brown coal high temperature coke. Finished products for the public are to exceed the plan by 3 percent. The bezirk party activists group decided on these high quotas and, with it, have headed the struggle to achieve them.

Proven and New Forms of Party Work

The magnitude and complicated nature of the tasks in the 1980's have the effect that there are also considerable ideological and technical and technological problems in ensuring the necessary high growth of efficiency and productivity. Obtaining the assigned parameters is not assured yet everywhere, and then there also are still significant level differences among the various enterprises. To solve these problems, bezirk management aims its political management activity above all at developing the kind of management activity in the combines and enterprises that will foster effective initiatives and great dedication and, above all, through high scientific-technical achievements, satisfy the economic requirements in the new decade. At these connecting links also is directed our decision to sponsor intensification conferences in the enterprises. There it will have to be considered how, through prudent management, the grown social consciousness and economic potential can be turned to the highest social effect.

This way the content of political-ideological, economic and organizational work keeps developing. Cadre work and training and advanced training receive new emphasis and new dimensions. With help from a working team in bezirk management, long-range cadre policy tasks and requirements have been elaborated for decisive economic areas. Priorities are preparing the cadre and regular working crews for 12 new open pits by 1990, the recruiting and training of the required power plant personnel for the 500-megawatt blocks, the most expedient use of college and technical school graduates, especially in science and technology, and the necessary consequences for training and advanced training of working people and vocational training in the application of microelectronics and robot techniques.

Our growing intellectual and material potential demands and makes possible extending on a higher level the struggle for a massive application of the best experiences and around interference quota zero--an old topic in party work on improving efficiency that has by no means been settled as yet. Differences between levels in making

full capacity use of large-size equipment and installations, in the interference quota and in prime costs suggest there are great reserves: differences in the capacity use in terms of time of the 60-meter conveying bridges, e.g., go as high as up to 30 percent. Outstanding workers, like the party delegates Helmuth Melcher and Georg Rzepka--both are excavators in the Senftenberg brown coal combine--put their own stamp on that movement through new initiatives. Shift guarantees, performance analysis of the equipment every 2 hours, master workmanship in excavating for generalizing on the experiences of the best workers, and close cooperation with the brown coal mining institute provide the collectives with the opportunities to conduct more successfully the struggle for a better use of working hours, for high order, security and discipline, and against interference and breakdown, and better to cope with the complicated geological and hydrological conditions in brown coal mining.

Fostering and generalizing on such attitudes and achievements is one of our most important management task, for it is being comfirmed time and time again that the role of the subjective factor is growing in the development of a high performance boost. The decisions by the party organizations on managing this movement are marked by concrete substantive and lead time assignments for the study and application of the experiences of the best workers. Political work principally is aimed at developing a high performance readiness en masse and making maximum use of objective performance conditions. In our practical party work, new forms and methods in management activity develop along with tried and tested ones.

Scientific-Technical Progress the Centerpiece of Party Work

In bezirk management work we have paid the greatest attention to the party organizations' activities in R&D. Thousands of expert technicians are engaged in it. Those party organizations aim their direction and control at further developing their wealth of ideas and creative capacities and using that potential still more efficiently in accelerating our scientific-technical progress and improving the effectiveness of scientific work. They systematically plan to make up for arrears from the past, expressed by the fact that not all of the scientific-technical application tasks decided on apart from the state plan were in fact met in 1980, and that not a few obligation notebooks were prepared without world standard comparisons. Important work on this is done by the science and technology commissions working in bezirk management and in the kreis managements always under the direction of the first secretary. For the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the application of microelectronics, robot technique, electronic machine controls and electronic computer techniques are of crucial importance. Bezirk management therefore appointed a working team for microelectronics. Through them and the science and technology commissions, which also exist in the combine enterprises, decisions to be made by the elected managements are being prepared, analytic material is being processed and party control is exercised. Kreis managements conduct meetings on this topic and organize relevant exhibits. All this makes possible to orient the previous conceptions of the party organizations about the use of robots and microprocessors to the new criteria. Based on thorough analyses, they were able to decide on essentially higher targets for the application of that technology. While in the outcome of the party elections the basic organizations in the gas combine had adopted the target of installing 8 robots and 20 microcomputers within the five-year plan period, they now have assumed the task, after analyzing the 10th party congress decisions, to put 145 robots and 800 microcomputers into operation.

Completely new consequences also result from these greatly increased requirements. Each combine has the task to make full use of its intellectual and material potentials in developing and producing robots out of its own components. That also gives rise to measures for changing the managerial and production structure. An independent area is being set up in the gas combine which, subdivided into sections in means of rationalization construction, microelectronics and robot construction, bears the responsibility all the way for the research to production application and cooperation relations. New party organizations and an appropriate party activists group have to be developed. Here in the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine also is a bezirk consultation office for science and technology matters because this party organization has long had good experiences in the struggle for accelerating the scientific-technical progress.

The bezirk party organization has adopted the task to create the prerequisites, through an ever better use of these most modern productive forces, for saving the industry of the bezirk already in 1981 at least 15.5 million working hours and 2,200 jobs and releasing 4,700 manpower units. Other areas have been assigned similar targets.

High Overall Social Responsibility

We are aware that the implementation of the 10th party congress decisions amounts to highly ambitious goals also for our bezirk, the fulfillment of which decisively affects our republic's economic efficiency. For instance, almost 80 percent of the needed increase of the GDR's raw lignite mining has to be handled by the Senftenberg brown coal combine, its annual mining load having to be increased to at least between 180.5 and 182.5 million tons by 1985. Six new open pits have to be started in the bezirk up to 1985. The main increase in the GDR's electrical energy production up to 1985 has to come from the Jaenschwalde brown coal power plant combine, mainly by setting up another power plant there and by a higher disposal capacity of the installations. The Schwarze Pumpe gas combine attains to an objectively new position within the GDR economy. The responsibility of the party organizations in the combine for further great advances in the GDR's carbochemical industry, brown coal refinement, including the gasification of salt coal, is rising rapidly. And its internationalist obligations for developing coal mining in Mozambique are increasing.

The effectiveness of political management in implementing the 10th party congress economic strategy must display itself mainly in these areas and in the whole complexity of this process. That holds true for the needed increase in efficiency and for reducing the needed public investments. It is not longer a matter merely of mining more coal and refining it. This enormous increase, rather, has to come through improved productivity and efficiency in spite of increasing geological and hydrological burdens and the declining quality of the brown coal. At the same time the most thrifty and rational use of all energy sources must be ensured in the energy industry--itself being one of the big energy consumers.

The magnitude of the task and our overall social responsibility for reliably meeting the tasks, proper as to deadlines and demands, categorically require scientific-technical solutions and measures to ensure a higher efficiency, productivity and qualities in the production and work processes. The chief targets of our struggle

are: optimum capacity use of the large-size open-pit equipment and other installations, the gradual introduction of a microelectronically equipped conveyer technique instead of the expensive survey lines on surface, a penetrating rationalization of the maintenance processes which are so especially extensive in the energy industry, and the development of new stages of brown coal refinement. In parallel with it there are extensive measures for environmental protection.

There is in our bezirk no other sector in the struggle for implementing the 10th party congress economic strategy which in our advances requires the handling of our overall social responsibility and complexity as much as the coal and energy industry. New and large regular crews have to be formed quickly for new sites and under new conditions, new residential areas have to be built for them. All necessary prerequisites for forming powerful party organizations have to be created in good time. The party activists have to be regrouped. Thousands of cadre must be prepared well ahead of time.

With it, the point is to mitigate or, if possible, eliminate any negative effects the increased coal mining might have on agriculture and forestry through complex measures and overall social efforts, because agriculture in our bezirk was obligated by the party congress also to organize a new performance growth, increase produced volumes and yields, although 20 percent of the farm acreage in our bezirk is going to be excavated in the decades ahead and another area of the same size will be deprived of much of its ground water. The bezirk party organization has adopted the goal to increase annual grain production up to 1985 by at least 50,000 tons and the annual gross crop production per hectare between 0.2 and 0.5 grain units. Such high objectives demand also of agriculture to accelerate scientific-technical progress, use more consistently and at the whole range the experiences of the best workers, and organize recultivation, water regulation and soil improving measures in new orders of magnitude.

The struggle for implementing the 10th party congress decisions and its results show that a time of creative work and new great initiatives has begun, a time which--to quote the well known words of Friedrich Engels--needs and produces giants in thinking power, passion and dedication. New workers have, alongside tested and tried comrades, taken up the marching speed of the 1980's. All party forces are aimed at promoting what is new, resolutely advancing on our charted course, increasing the strength of socialism, protecting the people's peace and adding to their well-being.

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DATA ON YOUTHS' CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMY ANALYZED

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[Article by Dr Werner Haltinner, economist, director, research program on labor movement and youth, Academy of Social Sciences, SED Central Committee: "Work for the Benefit of the People--A Key Question of Youths' Communist Education"]

[Text] Through their "FDJ Mission 10th Party Congress," our youths heed the call the 10th SED Congress addressed at them to work for the benefit of the people as a key question of their communist education and personality formation. In the struggle for the shaping of developed socialism new generations have grown up which meet the requirements for a steep increase of our economic performance with a high performance readiness, education and training. In connection with that, experiences and problems are discussed pertaining to socialist work education and the forming of socialist attitudes toward work among the working youth.

Every day we notice the strong response which the policy for peace and socialism, for the people's benefit, as issued by the 10th SED Congress, has found in our young generation's life plans and ideas of the future. Especially working youth heeds the call of the 10th party congress to "the young coshapers of the developed socialist society to prove themselves passionate and happy fighters for our communist ideals in solving the SED Program tasks."[1] Still during the party congress, out of the demonstrations of hundreds of thousands of FDJ members, came the appeal from the Hans Kiefert construction workers' youth brigade, of the central youth project "FDJ Initiative Berlin" to the 39,200 youth brigades and all of working youth in the GDR, for performance comparison under the slogan "Each Every Day With a Fine Balance-Sheet." Meanwhile thousands of youth collectives in all economic branches and bezirks joined this economically so significant initiative and are increasingly putting their signature, great strength and the creative spirit of all of working youth to it.

With its "FDJ Mission 10th Party Congress," the 11th FDJ Parliament provided a target and direction for youth's desire for more great social tests. Many youth activities after the 10th party congress now, in view of the higher demands of the 1980's, receive with this new FDJ mass movement the great promoting and inspirational strength of the socialist youth association. The 11th Parliament

has once again reminded youth: "Every day we shall work creatively, honestly and with discipline, learn persistently and study conscientiously, to accomplish achievements in socialist competition and in coping with the scientific-technical revolution that will further enhance the strength and respect of the GDR, our socialist fatherland."[2]

A New Generation of Young Working People

The affirmative reply by our working youth to the pioneering decisions of the 10th party congress, and its grown dedication and creative participation in the fundamental processes of our social advance in the 1980's, demonstrate that a new generation of young people has grown up in our republic whose thinking and conduct are deeply informed with basic socialist convictions and modes of conduct.

Today's young generation in the GDR consists of more than 6 million children and youths up to 25 years of age. This includes more than 3 million young people between 14 and 25. That is circa 18 percent of the population, which through its work and learning directly participates in the shaping of the developed socialist society. Its social nucleus is the more than 1.2 million young working population below 25, especially the workers' youth, of which over 83 percent works in state-owned enterprises and combines and almost 14 percent in cooperatives. A large group of the working youth is made up of the more than 500,000 apprentices, part and replenishment of the workers class for the years ahead.

Working Youths (Not Counting Apprentices) Below 25 in Selected Economic Fields (1979)

	Total Manpowet below 25 (per 1,000 Persons)	Proportion of Total Manpower (in Percent)	Young Manpower According to Economic Fields (in Percent)
Total	1,211.6	14.9	100
Breakdown:			
Industry	505.6	15.9	41.7
Construction Industry	122,0	21.1	10.1
Agriculture and Forestry	103,6	12.0	8.6
Transportation, Post and Telecommunication	90.5	15.0	7.5
Commerce	130,7	15.5	10.8
Facilities of Science, Education and Culture, Public Health, Social Welfare and so forth	162,2	12.0	13.4

If one asks about the political and social sources that can produce such important achievements for and affirmations of socialism by the young generation in allegiance to the working class party and the socialist state, as for example the "FDJ Appeal GDR 30," the "FDJ Party Congress Initiative," and now the "FDJ Mission 10th Party Congress," one finds their explanation in the, in principle, new role of youth, based on equality and participation in socialist society. It is the youth policy

and its fundamental principle of showing confidence in and assigning high responsibility to youth, stemming from all the political, theoretical and practical activity of the party, of the historic advantages and achievements of which the young generation has in all its vital areas taken hold forever and unchangeably in its consciousness and its daily life.

Its level of education and training is among the most important preconditions for further enhancing the role of youth in combining the advantages of socialism with the scientific-technical revolution and its creativity in labor. In the GDR the 10-grade general polytechnical high school with subsequent mandatory vocational training has been brought to realization as an important achievement of socialism for all young people. Circa 99 percent of the graduates of the general polytechnical high schools or the expanded high schools subsequently is trained to become technicians through vocational training or starts college or technical school studies. When concluding vocational training, more than 90 percent of the apprentices passes specialists' tests, circa 50 percent of them with very good or good grades. In the 1976-1980 five-year plan period, more than a million young technicians started jobs in the economy, and another million of youths, the replenishment of the workers class, is being trained between 1981 and 1985.

More than 80 percent of working youth in the GDR has already a completed vocational, technical or college education. "Our socialist educational system provides our youth with modern general education and vocational training in line with the recognizable demands for the further shaping of the developed socialist society, especially for the acceleration of our scientific-technical progress."[3] This educational potential of youth as a scientific and intellectual foundation for its labor capacity, creativity and initiative will in years ahead be one of the decisive conditions and prerequisites for its meeting in the future higher demands in science, technology and economics in production, and as an exceedingly important factor of communist personality development.

Inseparably connected with this development is the far greater social and economic strength of working youth in socialist construction. The economic and scientific-technical initiatives and mass movements organized and led by the FDJ are achieving growing economic magnitudes year after year.

Economic FDJ Initiatives and Their Results in the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan Period

FDJ Campaign Materials Economy	M 6.1 billion benefit
Saving of Working Hours	287 million
Scrap	1.6 million tons
Old Paper	350,000 tons
Fodder Economy	M 91.7 million benefit
Youth Projects of the Science and Technology State Plan	71
Housing Modernization, Reconstruction and Development	42,000 housing units

Economic youth initiatives provided an additional production growth of circa M 2 billion between 1976 and 1980. These are results that persuasively suggest the skill and energy of youth as important prerequisites for our economy's needed performance improvements in the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan. Precisely in view of that the 10th SED Congress called youth initiative one of the fundamental guarantees for realizing the party's economic strategy for the 1980's.[4] Many young people acquire social maturity and political experiences early in our society through various forms that foster their performance readiness, assign responsibilities to them, involve them actively in the handling of industrial and social affairs and all matters concerning the development of youth, and this they bring to realization primarily through their work as the most important sphere for their personality development.

The basis for the growing social strength of youth in socialist construction is the young generation's political organization of the FDJ, the uniform socialist mass organization of youth in the GDR. For millions of young people it is the decisive school for their personality development and opens up to them broad horizons and fields for personal maturation and public approbation through the work, production, learning and research process.

Thus if one wants to characterize GDR youth, one must refer to its moral and ethical countenance, marked by awareness, education and skill, and to its active social conduct, its sense of responsibility and performance willingness in the work for the benefit of the people. "Our youth is politically educated youth. It is performance-oriented, self-assured and optimistic. It is dedicated to the socialist revolution and ready to fulfill any task assigned to it by the party and the government."[5]

Work--The Most Important Sphere of Life

Prepared for life by the socialist society and equipped with the 10th party congress decisions, working youth now, with energy and initiative, in implementing the "FDJ Mission 10th Party Congress," undertakes the solution of the ambitious tasks assigned to it for the continued shaping of the developed socialist society. This it does in the awareness that it is making its most important contribution to the preservation of peace through its diligent, disciplined and creative work for the all-round political and economic consolidation of socialism.

In contrast to the capitalist countries, where the young generation is surrendered to mass unemployment, worries about its subsistence and uncertainty about the future, with a social pessimism rooted in the lack of historic prospects for that obsolete social system, the social optimism, social security and certitude about the future by the working youth in the GDR is based on the identity between its vital interests and future plans and the historic decisions of the 10th SED Congress on the further shaping of developed socialism. The 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan Directive, the long-term developmental conceptions for coping with the demands of science and technology, the program for solving the housing problem as a social problem before 1990 and the target programs agreed within CEMA on implementing the basic tasks in socialist economic integration by 1990 are social roadsigns by which any young citizen in our country can orient himself toward a permanent, secure, socialist future.

Peaceful, creative work for the benefit of the people is the only source in socialist society for satisfying the needs of the working people and of all society. At the 11th Parliament, Silvia Ey, FDJ secretary of the basic organization of the LPG (T) in Wattmannshagen, made the following comment on that: "It is easy to talk about this high performance improvement, but it demands a great deal of us every day. For that reason we have found out through personal conversations what our daily work has to do with the struggle for the preservation of peace and the further advance of socialism in the world."

In the realities of life and social progress in our time the young people in our country find out that the unity of peace, work and the future belongs to the crucial values and criteria in determining where we are socially and in orienting our life, as it determines the real attitude by society toward the vital interests of the young generation.

Through their honest and conscientious work hundreds of thousands of young working people have found out through the implementation of the party's economic and social policy that high demands in life require great achievements of one's own, a better efficiency and quality of labor by each individual. They approach the fulfillment and implementation of the 10th SED Congress decisions with the certainty that work for the benefit of the people is the sphere of life for them where they can apply the intellectual and physical skills they acquired at school, in vocational training and during their studies, and where they can perfect their social experiences and occupational skills, their energy and sense of responsibility and other characteristics and facilities of importance to their personality development. It becomes significant to them personally that the measure and quality of their own work become decisively important for implementing overall social goals, and thus also for the satisfaction of their own needs.

Forming Socialist Attitudes Toward Work

This awareness of the vital and creative role of work in the thinking and development of every young person is among the most important basic social experiences of the young working people in socialist society. It is based on the high appreciation work as well as a conscientiously and creatively working man enjoy in socialism and constitutes an important ideological potential for further advances in forming the youth's socialist propensities and attitudes toward labor.

Even the Ninth SED Congress had in its youth policy orientation directed the view of the party, of the socialist youth association and of the entire society at "further improving the effectiveness of education toward a truly communist attitude toward work," and had asked that among youth "the characteristics of young communists be molded such as discipline and organization, collectivity, a sense of responsibility and duty, conscientiousness, social activity and creativity."[6]

In talks and discussions the question often comes up what it means "to extend on a higher level the communist education of all youth."[7] The answer to that comes from the classic authors of Marxism-Leninism and from the 10th party congress documents. When V. I. Lenin at the Third Komsomol Congress called upon youth to create the socialist society, he directed its view at once at the most important principle in communist education--the unity between a creative appropriation of Marxism-Leninism

and an active participation in the struggle and work of the million masses of working people in the construction of socialist and communist society. He called upon youth to penetrate deeply the circumstances and interconnections, the store of social insights, and he affirmed: "Without work, without struggle, the bookish knowledge about communism glimpsed from communist brochures and works is not worth a penny." As a key for solving the tasks of socialist construction, he asked them "to make communism the guideline for your practical work."[8] Wholly in this sense the 10th SED Congress emphasized that the main path of communist education was the active participation by all of youth in the working class struggle for the continued shaping of the developed socialist society. "The ability and will to work for society creatively and honestly and with discipline therefore is a key question in communist education," Egon Krenz said at the 11th Parliament. "Because work in socialism creates not only wealth in the material sense. The characteristic traits of the workers class which more and more mark our society are again and again formed by it: an iron plan discipline and bold initiatives for new goals, a high personal responsibility to public property and steadfastness under any conditions."[9]

Work education thus enjoys a high place value in the communist education of youth at a higher level. Only through the unity of the Marxist-Leninist world-outlook, fine education and creative work is the consciousness of young people formed and do they comprehend that only through work the means can be provided for raising their own material and cultural standard of living and that of the entire people. That is why the goal of giving youth a work education is the forming of a communist attitude toward work and public property, with the communist attitude toward work, in the Leninist sense, beginning at the point where man no longer only works to satisfy his own needs but, consciously and creatively, for the benefit of the entire society.

The content of work education, as the 11th FDJ Parliament observed, is using socialist work as a school for collectivism, mutual help and socialist discipline, the forming of such outstanding characteristics and attitudes of the workers class in youth as love for work, respect for any kind of work, steadfastness and consistency in solving the tasks, pride in one's occupation, increasing and protecting socialist property, striving for high achievements and creativity.

Reiner Schramm, youth brigade chief of the VEB Elektrokohle Berlin-Lichtenberg, at the 11th Parliament reported that these high demands for a socialist attitude toward work are implemented in his collective under the motto, "Measure of My Work--Honest, Good and More." He said: "To the members of our collective, being honest means: starting work punctually, full capacity use of working hours, abiding by break periods, the most careful handling of tools and materials and punctual quitting times even on days when one is ahead and before holidays or whenever the foreman happens not to be there. Good to us means: all work with the smallest input and in the finest manner and--if possible--with material saved. And by more we mean accomplishing a maximum of production growth by means of the innovator movement and Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow exhibits out of the science and technology plan."

A higher level of communist education in the work process requires of all party and FDJ organizations and the state managers and economic functionaries to pay more attention to the ways in which socialist attitudes among working youth are really formed while they implement the planned tasks and engage in political mass activities.

All experiences in political mass activity garnered in the labor and production process confirm to us that motives in the attitude toward work based on firm ideological and political knowledge and values are the decisive impulses for conscious work attitudes among young working people and are fairly stable and independent of the concrete working conditions and the content of labor. In practice this factor is positively reflected, e.g., by the results of labor, the elan and activity of many young working people who are still working under objectively unfavorable production conditions or at difficult trouble spots of our economy in youth brigades and on youth projects.

The effectiveness of political mass activity in the labor process increases mainly where the organization of the concrete economic activity succeeds in picking up the potentials and interests in proving oneself through work as formed in the personality of the young working people at school, in vocational training and in the youth association. Such potentials mainly are
--the high expectations of the content and nature of the work activity and the dedication that comes with it toward fulfilling the physical and mental efforts and burdens demanded;
--the curiosity that comes through education and training, the demand for creativity, information and participation in solving new or complicated science and technology tasks;
--a facility in social and occupational mobility and the readiness to change jobs if necessary; and
--a great willingness to struggle for high work achievements through youth-related ways and means, e.g. in youth brigades or on youth projects.

Especially in still young and inexperienced working people who enter the production process, however--and this must always be kept in mind--, negative manifestations may arise in their attitude toward work, if they are left to themselves in problems and difficulties resulting from unaccustomed work requirements and fail to get the necessary help and appropriate information from the work collective or the party, trade union and FDJ groups.

At times there continues to be a greater declared readiness by young working people in some enterprises and combines to take part in economic FDJ initiatives, work in youth brigades and on youth projects, and assume tasks from the science and technology plan than taken account of by the state organs and economic management forces. It is precisely one of the crucial lessons of the "FDJ Party Congress Initiative" that the development of the initiative and activity of working youth and the formation of socialist attitudes toward work inherent in it should more consistently be planned and implemented still as a standard management activity procedure. The direct encounter by the young working people with the objective and subjective production conditions and the labor and skill requirements that belong to them has a great impact on how they evaluate the work in their mind and in their attitude. That applies in particular to the production conditions related to labor organization, the availability of material, the control over a smooth labor process, the enforcing of technological control and other requirements. As has been shown, dissatisfaction among the young working people arises less through excessive demands or illusory ideas about the work than through subjective deficiencies in production management and planning.

Forming socialist work attitudes among the youths is a constant task in economic management activity and everyday political mass activity. And this is mainly so because new age-groups are constantly starting work, and thus the basic questions of party policy and economic activity must under ever changing conditions and requirements be explained through confident and frank dialogue always again.

After the 10th SED Congress and the 11th FDJ Parliament, a more concrete discussion of the socialist attitude toward work has been going on in the basic FDJ organizations and in youth collectives and on youth projects, and a climate is developing that consciously serves to make a planned, complete use of performance reserves, with the new requirements of the economic and social policy being the criterion for the criticism of labor discipline violations and of contempt for social property. Experiences of the most advanced youth collectives and basic FDJ organizations have demonstrated that socialist attitudes toward work form especially in places where through the struggle for highest plan results the realization dawns that the economic and scientific-technical tasks waiting to be solved in the 1980's can be solved only through everyday hard and strenuous work by each individual. The performance comparison initiated by the Hans Kiefert youth brigade concretely expresses how the higher level of communist education the 10th party congress has called for challenges the dedication and energy of the entire working youth.

Deliberations at the 11th Parliament have illustrated to everyone that GDR youth under the leadership of its socialist youth association with initiative and energy faces its challenges in science, technology and economics on tried and new testing grounds. The great upsurge of initiative and energy of working youth in implementing the "FDJ Mission 10th Party Congress" testifies to the zeal and resolve of hundreds of thousands of boys and girls to fulfill in the work for the benefit of the people their sense of life in our socialist society, honorably to fulfill, loyally and actively alongside the older generation, and led by the party, the program for the continued shaping of the developed socialist society, and to help in consistently carrying on, with the elan of youth, the SED policy that is aimed at the benefit of the people.

FOOTNOTES

1. Comrade Erich Honecker, "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den X. Parteitag der SED" (SED Central Committee Report to the 10th SED Congress), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1981, p 146.

2. "FDJ Mission 10th Party Congress," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 6/7 June 1981, p 5.

3. Kurt Hager, "V. Hochschulkonferenz der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Protokoll, Zentralstelle fuer Lehr- und Organisationsmittel des Ministeriums fuer Hoch- und Fachschulwesen" (Fifth GDR University Conference Proceedings--Central Office for Teaching and Organizational Materials--Ministry for University & Technical School Matters), Zwickau, 1980, p 260.

4. "Direktive des X. Parteitages der SED zum Fuenfjahrplan fuer die Entwicklung der Volkswirtschaft der DDR in den Jahren 1981 bis 1985" (10th SED Congress Directive for the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR Economy), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1981, p 13.

5. Erich Honecker, "Aus meinem Leben" (From My Life), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1980, p 337.

6. Comrade Erich Honecker, "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den IX. Parteitag der SED" (SED Central Committee Report to the Ninth SED Congress), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1976, p 98.

7. Comrade Erich Honecker, "Bericht . . . an den X. Parteitag der SED," op. cit., p 146.

8. V. I. Lenin, "The Tasks of the Youth Associations," "Werke" (Works), Vol 31, Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1959,, pp 274, 280.

9. Egon Krenz, "Youth's Responsibility to Carrying On the Socialist Revolution in the GDR and the FDJ Tasks After the 10th SED Congress," JUNGE WELT, 3 June 1981, p 6.

5885
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SOCIALIST ART, CULTURE TO ENHANCE ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 36 No 7, Jul 81 (signed to press 10 Jun 81) pp 686-692

[Article by Dr Harald Buehl, Presidium member and National Executive Committee secretary, Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB): "Culturally Rich Life Promotes Creativity and Preparedness for High Achievement"]

> [Text] Proceeding from the 10th party congress decisions, the trade unions promote all initiatives causing a stable rise in labor productivity and work qualities and serve the continued development of the people's material and cultural well-being. The "work, study and live socialistically" movement lends important impulses to the working people's creativity, which has to be further developed to that end. Improving our working culture, implementing decisive requirements in our educational policy, and the encounter with art and literature are important intellectual-cultural activities that positively affect the preparedness for high achievement in the work collectives.

An intellectually and culturally rich life is a decisive basis for further social progress. That is a truth confirmed in life which our 10th party congress has re-emphazied. "Not only that the further shaping of the developed socialist society places higher demands on men's capacity for high achievement—it makes possible and promotes at once the full development of their intellectual needs and capabilities. We always start with the proposition to raise also, in harmony with the material, the cultural standard of living because we seek in socialism a meaningful and beautiful existence for all."[1]

From the party congress demand to mobilize creativity and preparedness for achievement and develop a rich intellectual-cultural life in the work collectives there also arise, in particular, ambitious tasks for the trade union representation of interests.

Unity of Economic and Intellectual-Cultural Factors

Proceeding from the realization reiterated by the 10th party congress, that the economy is the main field for our further social advances, the trade unions are conducting the socialist competition and are promoting above all those initiatives

that effect a perceptible boost of labor productivity and high labor efficiency and qualities. They direct the working people's creativity at accelerating the scientific-technical progress and further shaping comradely cooperation, mutual aid, innovator spirit and a sense of community.

Thereby we conform ever better to the connection between high economic achievements in socialist competition, its personality forming role, great knowledge and rich culture. That is impressively demonstrated by our people's biggest mass initiative thus far before and after the 10th party congress, particularly in the struggle for the honorific, "collective of socialist work," and in the desire to work, learn and live socialistically. The basis for it have been and are concrete competition programs and, derived from them, ambitious culture and education plans of the trade union groups.

The work collectives take a big hand in molding the working people's creativity and initiative, richness in ideas and preparedness for achievement through the intellectual-cultural activities the trade union promotes. Greater account is increasingly taken of the growing demands the working people make on the level of the intellectual-cultural life in their work collectives and residential areas, on a culturally rich environment and the culture and art society furnishes. That is why the 10th party congress report says: "The trade unions find a broad field of activities open for satisfying the working people's growing needs for high-level intellectual-cultural life and meaningful leisure time activities and recreation."[2]

The culture and education plans ratified and realized within the collective are making a fine contribution to that. Not formal obligations but the differentiated needs of the members of the collective for skills, their needs for improving their working culture, for culture and art, for sociability, sports, entertainment and communal experiences is what controls the content of the cultural and educational plans.

In their plans the trade union groups decide on tasks derived from the concrete requirements of their competition program and their intellectual-cultural needs. The colleagues set down how they will continue to educate themselves throughout the year and what they will do to spend a culturally rich leisure time, and how they want to work, study and live socialistically in their collective.

Rather than existing alongside the tasks in material production, intellectual-cultural activities pervade them and, directly or indirectly, affect them. "For more and more working people dealing with cultural values of the past and present becomes a vital need. The trade unions have made an important contribution to that SED 10th Congress balance-sheet because, together with the material interests, they also always have advocated an improvement in the cultural conditions of life. This is the way to continue for each enterprise trade union management and the kreis, bezirk and central managements. Still existing differences in levels have to be further overcome with it. The trade unions will continue to address themselves with special attention to the intellectual-cultural and sports life in the trade union groups and work collectives."[3]

The desire to work, study and live socialistically has turned out to be also a powerful impulse for satisfying the working people's intellectual-cultural needs. It helps develop and release the creative capacities, in ideas and emotionally.

High Working Culture--A Condition for Creative Work

The level of working culture has much bearing on the working people's overall creative conduct. That is why the various projects that serve to improve our working culture are so important to the life in the work collectives.

In many combines and enterprises the level of the working culture has clearly risen in recent years. That is seen, among other things, in that accidents and illnesses on the job have declined, shift worker maintenance has improved, new technologies have been introduced, production processes been rationalized or automated, and many jobs have been reorganized in terms of scientific labor organization. But still considerable efforts are needed so that--while labor productivity is rising and the efficiency and quality of labor are improving--the colleagues' well-being at their jobs also improves further. Trade union managements and boards thus have to pay greater attention to that, in the design and development of new machines, installations and technologies, not only those science data are taken account of which facilitate a higher labor efficiency, but also those that ensure the working people's technical safety and most favorable working conditions.

Trade union membership meetings must show more open-mindedness and understanding but also more consistency and stubbornness in implementing suggestions the working people are making about their socialist working culture. Recommendations concerning an improvement in working conditions or labor products must for their feasibility be checked by the managements and resolutey be brought to realization. Moreover, it has been shown that preparedness for achievement has reached a noteworthy stage in collectives that are used to high and further growing demands, and where socialist democracy, political responsibility and friendly relations among the colleagues have developed well.

It also is a task of the membership meetings, however, to discuss matters of the work attitude and conduct of each working person and to bring an influence to bear on the cleanliness, order and discipline and the further improvement of interhuman relations within the work collective. The socialist work collective is that sphere of activity in which a man can most decidedly develop his intellectual and physical skills, where his knowledge, skills and experiences are encouraged, his dexterity and imagination are formed, and his will power and character are molded along with it. Mainly through work and in the work collective can man in socialism develop his creative capacities. The better the opportunities are for it, and the more thereby an individual can realize his abilities and facilities, and finds recognition for it, the more he will find hinself confirmed in his work, will sense that he is of use to society, and to himself, and thus he feels good.

That, however, does not confine the creative to the concrete labor process. That in many fields is still limited to monotonous and simple operations. The working people's creative participation in their work largely is also brought about by their involvement in management, planning and production organization, in socialist competition, the innovator movement, and by assuming other social obligations. Other

important elements that are part of the working culture and stimulate the working people's preparedness for achievement and creativity are comradely cooperation and a healthy climate in the work collective.

Creativity Makes for Knowledge and Skills

In the continued shaping of the developed socialist society the place value of education rises, as science and culture more deeply enter life in all domains. A priority task in the trade union representation of interests therefore is to help tap the grown educational potential on behalf of scientific-technical progress, performance improvements in the economy, effective political-ideological work, and a meaningful culturally rich life altogether. Trade union and enterprise managements must more and more orient themselves to that this involves the acquisition of new knowledge as well as the working people's ability to make greater use of what they already know for improving our economic performance and for developing creative potentials. Be it a matter of new basic technologies for microelectronics, more flexible automation solutions, highly productive procedures for the use of petroleum, natural gas or brown coal, new energy-saving methods or the use of highly refined working materials--it always comes down to rethinking technological processes and applying scientific data. It is therefore correct that many trade union groups--on the basis of the economic requirements in their enterprise--give thought to how what their members already know could be maximally used, what one has to do so that the already acquired qualification level crystallizes more effectively still in a higher quality of work and output.

Just like the Komarov youth brigade collective in Schwedt's petrochemical combine, many work collectives have drawn the proper educational inferences from the higher demands placed on scientific-technical progress. That youth collective, by meaningfully using the available educational potential, accomplishes more with less manpower and at the same time, as the members of the brigade can be used more flexibly than in the past, has released manpower for other tasks. Such and similar demands are facing more and more collectives.

New technologies and procedures, new labor processes, a different labor organization, new regulations for operating industrial robots, automats and plants require, because they are opening up new fields of labor, new scientific-technical knowledge of the working people as a rule, personalities, i.e., who will constantly raise the level of their qualifications. What consequences that leads to was most vividly described at the 10th party congress by brigade chief Werner Boltzio of the VEB Robotron accounting machinery works in Karl-Marx-Stadt: "Few specialists and technicians in the field of microelectronics were initially available to us. We all once again had to qualify theoretically and practically. But 4 to 6 weeks was by no means enough for it. Many a leisure hour, quite a few weekends, we had to keep our nose to the grindstone, and that sometimes even without getting all that much backing for it from our loved ones."[4]

GDR Workers Festivals -- Creative Cultural Performanc Exhibit of the Workers Class

	Suhl 1978	Rostock 1980
Events	400	530
Visitors	1,200,000	1,700,000
Participating Popular Artists	10,018	13,000
Professional Artists	1,832	2,000

The dynamic development of science and technology, the complexity of management, planning and production organization, and the task to produce more and better, more efficiently, within briefer time frames and with reduced manpower, changes the occupational and qualifications structure of many working crews in our industrial branches. That is why it is objectively necessary for combine and enterprise managements and the enterprise trade union managements better and always more consistently to derive their educational measures in the work collectives from long-term requirements so that wherever production processes change due to the introduction of new technology working people are in good time prepared for their new work demands. Experiences and investigations indicate that in some enterprises only circa one-third of the qualification measures conformed with present and future economic tasks. That does not conform with the requirements for high performance improvements.

The task to cut back jobs, provide better for other jobs through new technology and have them assigned to working people with appropriate qualifications demands also of the trade union representation of interests to commit itself still more resolutely and consistently to the working people's vocational training and advanced training. It too has to insist that these tasks--which also crystallize in the culture and education plans--are fully integrated within the industrial reproduction process. Many trade union organization have reason to consider more accurately how they can effectively contribute to having the qualification level of workers and intellectuals go up, and this in vocational and adult training as much as in the continuing education of technical school and college personnel.

Art Promotes a Creative Attitude Toward Life

"In the 1980's the demands on the quality and effectiveness of our socialist culture and art will rise further. They, after all, help release creativity in man and enhance the pleasure in work and the well-being of the working people in socialist society. It is a matter of further improving everywhere the intellectual-cultural prerequisites for our improving achievements."[5]

Life in our republic proves that--mainly through the working people's higher educational level--the art interests of the working people are becoming more and more varied and demanding. That embraces literature, theater, music, the visual arts, architecture and the applied arts, sociability, entertainment and the participation in various artistic interest groups. Through the encounter with art the sense for the beauty and values of our lives will grow, and productive, creative attitudes toward life are aroused. Artistic experiences serve pleasure and balance, they mold the socialist personality profile and also always affect the creative attitude of the working people in the labor process.

Through their culture and education plans the work collectives seek always better to conform with these needs for artistic experiences and to satisfy both the personal and the social demands and requirements. That is an important concern for the trade union representation of interests and for the activity of many of the nearly 290,000 cultural spokesmen in the trade union groups. And here one has to remember that direct relations between the immediate work and the dealing with art normally cannot be established. Especially in the development of artistic needs, the differentiated interests and demands of the various members of the collective

have to receive greater attention. Taking part in artistic activities must never become some "compulsory exercise." Rather one should have to consider which works of art and what forms of engaging in art will in a specific collective contribute to deepening the development of the Marxist-Leninist world-outlook and foster moral value standards and aesthetic sensitivity.

How stimulating the encounter with art can be was shown, e.g., by the Kaethe Niederkirchner trade union group at the VEB NAGEMA in Neubrandenburg. This youth collective, of which more than half the membership is doing outstanding quality work, achieved extraordinary results in the socialist competition and has developed an increasing interest in art and culture. The members of the collectives, even those who do not as yet concern themselves regularly with artistic and literary works, were deeply impressed with visiting the studio of painter Erhard Grossmann and by a discussion with Helmut Sakowski about his novel and television film, "Verflucht und geliebt" [Cursed and Loved].

Among the intellectual-cultural prerequisites which lastingly affect the working people's creativity also are the many different ethical effects derived from important works of socialist realism and from our cultural heritage. Talks about works of art or about the questions raised by them are as much standard everyday procedure in many trade union groups as is the promotion of popular art activity or other artistic activities. Social evenings in the brigade likewise, on a high level, foster the pleasure of living and relaxation, cultivate perception and the mind, and have favorable effects on the sense of community, the work and the work collective.

An essential inference drawn from the 10th party congress is to improve in substance and make more demanding in this direction the culture and education plans of the trade union groups, the offerings from all the cultural institutions--libraries, club houses, theaters, museums and so forth--and the programs of the enterprise festivals.

The Management and Planning of Intellectual-Cultural Processes

To solve the various tasks that serve the further development of our intellectual-cultural life a higher level of trade union management activity is required. That can be gaged mainly against how positively they affect the working people's creative thought and conduct. That is only another reason why culture and education work must not be considered a departmental affair, as is still the case among some managements.

A consequence of the 10th party congress is that the trade union managements must still improve their work with culture and education plans. That calls for concentrating on such activities that can be derived from the economic and political production requirements, the socialist consciousness formation and the application of socialist democracy within the enterprise as well as from the differentiated interests, inclinations and needs the members of the collective want to see satisfied outside of their immediate production activities, in their leisure time, at sports and recreation. And those collectives in which intellectual-cultural life is still insufficiently developed must be given patient and sensitive support in this. Paying attention to the interactions among economic, political and cultural

matters in the planning and implementation of intellectual-cultural life is an essential precondition for overcoming restraints and one-sidedness and more and more do away with formal features in the evaluation of these activities. Purely quantitative evaluation criteria ought to be replaced by qualitative analyses, by assessing and rating the intellectual-cultural development state actually obtained in the entire collective.

Expenditures Paid From Industrial Cultural and Social Funds, 1980

The combines, enterprises and facilities of the state-owned economy had approximately M 3.5 billion available for their cultural and social funds in 1980. That came to an average of M 700 for every fulltime worker.

Out of this total sum, the following was spent:

M 2,450 million for health and social care, which was 70 percent of the total.

M 350 million for vacations, which was 10 percent of the total.

M 175 million for culture, which was 5 percent of the total.

M 245 million for sports and youth care, which was 7 percent of the total.

M 280 million for other matters, which was 8 percent of the total.

Between 1981 and 1985 health and social care for the working people is going to be further improved, especially by a more effective use of available facilities. Tools that are safer and easier to use will be developed and employed to a larger extent.

To meet these higher demands, we must still pay more attention to cadre qualifications. Especially the 350,000 voluntary culture functionaries of the trade unions in the enterprises must get support so they will be able to recognize the growing ideological requirements and more differentiated intellectual-cultural demands and act accordingly.

Cultural and artistic needs can of course not be satisfied solely in or by the collective of a trade union group. The intellectual-cultural life of the working people depends not only on their development in the enterprise but depends on their whole cultural environment (family, place of residence, circle of friends, leisure-time interests and so forth). That is why the trade union management has to give careful thought to how the cultural opportunities in the territory and those of the mass media might still better be integrated with the intellectual-cultural life of their collectives.

Here great tasks arise for the art trade union with its 65,000 members. The trade union organizations in GDR television and broadcasting, in the film studios, in the theaters, orchestras, museums and memorial sites, and the trade union groups of the entertainers should--in order further to enhance their artistic skill and the relevance and ideological and aesthetic radiating strength of their achievements--still more vividly discuss among themselves and with those they address themselves to, the working people, the questions of party-mindedness, solidarity with the people and

the content of socialist ideas. That includes debate about how to artistically represent the workers class, about the massive effectiveness of our art, and questions of how our heritage is appropriated and how we promote artistic gifts among the young. Art institutions must still more clearly figure out how political-ideological and aesthetic questions might more strongly still inform the content of their competition and their performance comparisons. Stagings, concert programs, exhibitions and other art events ought to be still more evaluated in terms of whether and how they affect the working people's thoughts and feelings, and what has to be done to improve their art appreciation and their need for high-level art experiences. Indispensable for that is a deepening of joint partnership work between the work collectives and the trade union boards and managements and the writers, visual artists and composers, and their associations and state organs.

The GDR is a country where the working people have a high cultural and educational level, a country with rich cultural and artistic traditions. In preparation of their 10th congress, the trade unions intend to do still more in opening up these treasures to all working people in order to stimulate the joy of life, creativity and a readiness for achievement thereby.

FOOTNOTES

1. Comrade Erich Honecker, "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den X. Parteitag der SED" (SED Central Committee Report to the 10th SED Congress), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1981, p 104.

2. Ibid., pp 120-121.

3. Harry Tisch, "The Trade Union Tasks in the Implementation of the 10th SED Congress Decisions," TRIBUENE, 23 April 1981, p 5.

4. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 16 April 1981, p 5.

5. Comrade Erich Honecker, op. cit., pp 105-106.

5585
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PLURALISM CONCEPT SEEN AS ANTISOCIALIST DEVICE

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[Article by Prof Dr Karl-Heinz Roeder, jurist, deputy director, Institute for Theory of State and Law, GDR Academy of Sciences; and Prof Dr Wolfgang Weichelt, lawyer, director of same institute; corresponding member, GDR Academy of Sciences: "On the Antisocialist Pluralism Concept." For an official SED view of the problem, see translation of an April-May 1981 EINHEIT article by Prof Klaus Heuer of the SED Central Committee, published under the heading, "Socialist Democracy Seen Incompatible With Pluralism," in JPRS 78364, 23 Jun 81, No 1891 of this series, pp 30-37]

[Text] What is hidden behind the pluralism concept propagated by bourgeois ideologists? In refuting that conception of the state and democracy, the article proves that in socialism the leadership role of the Marxist-Leninist party and the power of the workers class are the decisive conditions for the successful advances of the entire society and for bringing to realization the interests of the workers class and of the entire people. The counterrevolutionary thrust is revealed in the conception of a "pluralistic socialism" that is being offered to real socialism.

Imperialism is responding with its confrontation course and increasing ideological aggressiveness to the advances the socialist world system, the workers movement in the capitalist countries and the national liberation movement have achieved in their struggle for a world without exploitation, suppression and war. "This is an attempt undertaken out of a historical defensive to stop what cannot be stopped--the worldwide transition from capitalism to socialism."[1]

Among the conceptions opposing socialism and its theoretical Marxist-Leninist foundation, so-called pluralistic socialism holds a special place. It is meant to serve antisocialist counterrevolutionary forces, under the cover of a purportedly necessary democratization of the political system of socialism, in taking apart socialism's foundation pillar, whereby to liquidate it. Even back in the early 1970's, when the counterrevolutionary attack against the socialist order in the CSSR had failed, revisionist ideologues had expressed the hope "pluralistic socialism" would still "one day, under more favorable conditions, become practical reality" and "could replace the communist system of today."[2] Quite frankly, Mr. Springer's

DIE WELT announced late last year, in connection with the counterrevolutionary attacks in Poland, that was a matter of changes heading for a pluralism as "typical of 'capitalism.'"[3] That let the cat out of the bag and plainly stated what is hidden behind the pluralism theory that is most warmly recommended to socialism by those who otherwise have no use for socialism at all.

The pluralism conception is based on the allegation, devoid of any reality, that the development of the "modern industrial society" had replaced class division by a motley variety of diverse interests. Therefore no longer classes and strata, but "organized interest groups" were forming the structure of the capitalist countries alleged to be modern industrial societies. Those groups had equal rights and the same chances and opportunities to influence policy. To engage in and settle conflicts among the various social interest groups, one needed certain rules of the game (of bourgeois democracy and its parliamentary rules) and a "balancing" of the interests. The state, according to this theory as developed and disseminated in different versions by bourgeois ideologists of various shades, acted as an organ of "balance," conflict arbitration, and as a safeguard of the "common good."

It is not astonishing that such notions have also been picked up by social-reformist ideologues and included in their conceptions. Even if, in view of the intensifying contradictions in the capitalist world, the class contradiction between capital and labor cannot be placed in doubt, yet the doctrines about state and law as "arbitrator" of diverse interests in a pluralistic society are like tailor-made for the social-reformist ideology of the possibility of a "reconciliation" of class contradiction in capitalism, and of the state as an instrument of this "reconciliation." Ernst Fraenkel, a leading representative of the theory of political pluralism, emphasized already a few years ago: "Pluralism is the political theory of reformism. It implicitly rejects the thesis that the antagonism between capital and labor, which it does not place in doubt, must needs lead historically to being 'suspended' in the classless society. Pluralism views this antagonism rather as a chain of oppositions of interests going through all of industrial class society which are not apt to disintegrate the state and society provided the state has the opportunity to participate in their arbitration--be it on a short-term, long-range or continual basis."[4]

Now the astronomical profits, especially by the monopolies engaged in armaments business and in the neocolonialist exploitation of the developing countries, on the one hand, and the growing social insecurity and the higher degree of exploitation intensification, on the other, show however that the class antagonism between capital and labor still can neither be "balanced" nor reconciled despite all state monopoly regulation measures. On the contrary, it has visibly intensified. The capitalist state, to be sure, more and more strongly interferes with economic life and public relations but, as practice has shown, always on behalf of preserving the capitalist system and securing monopoly profits. No government in any imperialist state has presented any program that could be taken seriously for fighting mass unemployment, while military expenditures have been increased enormously--as in the United States, Great Britain and the FRG. No one will be able to claim seriously that the drastic cuts in welfare expenditures coming together with an explosion in military expenditures by the new U.S. Administration has anything to do with arbitrating the antagonisms between capital and labor, the monopolies and the people's masses. Nor do other state regulations in the capitalist economy

abolish the intensifying social contradictions. "By anti-inflation measures the bourgeois governments contribute to production stagnation and increasing unemployment. Trying to stop the crisis-ridden production decline, they are increasing inflation still more."[5]

Thus the theory of political pluralism is objectively not feasible even in terms of its basic assumptions--the role of the capitalist state as a conflict regulator, an arbitrator, and agent of the common good. Altogether it can ideologically take root only where there are petty bourgeois illusions about some class harmony, a state not depending on classes, a democracy neutral toward classes. As little as there is a state not depending on classes that serves all classes in imperialism, there also is no "equality of opportunities" in the field of democracy or any "democratic balancing of interests." The antagonistic contradiction between capital and labor, between the monopolies and the working people, marks social and political life more than ever. Less than ever is the socioeconomic structure in those countries defined by some "pluralism of organized interest groups" surmounting the classes and strata, or by some "equality of opportunities." One figure alone makes that perfectly evident. In the FRG 1.7 percent of the population owns roughly 70 percent of the industrial and capital assets. Concretely this means: a few make the decisions on the elemental vital interests and living conditions of millions. They decide where to invest, to what extent to use the production capacities or where, due to rationalization, jobs are eliminated. And through this economic power they also exercise their political domination. They have their agents in the government apparatus, they finance election campaigns and political parties and so forth.

Imperialist practice confirms time and time again: whichever political party may be running the government, those who hold the economic power also are the political rulers. Even modest attempts to gain some influence for the working people, toward some genuine say-so in industrial matters, e.g., are opposed by the monopolies in every way.

Looked at imperialism for what it is, the political pluralism theory thus turns out to be an illusion that is meant to disguise the political and economic domination by the monopolies and the crucial contradictions in state monopoly capitalism. In truth it is not the extension and expansion of bourgeois democracy, but its dismemberment, its protracted crisis, what typifies it in the capitalist countries. This is expressed in the limitation and contempt of basic democratic rights, in intimidation, repression, spying and job restrictions, in the inroads made by authoritarian and even fascists methods of government, in the reduction of parliamentary rights for the benefit of expanding the authorizations of the government executive, in frequent government crises, unstable parliamentary majorities and a, partly, drastic reduction in voting, reflecting the citizens' dwindling confidence in the organs of the imperialist state. It is a revealing indication of the crisis of bourgeois democracy in the allegedly freest country in the world, the United States, that the participation in the presidential elections declined from 62.8 percent in 1960 to 52.3 percent in 1980. And that means: by receiving 51 percent of the votes the incumbent U.S. President was thus elected by approximately one-fourth of the electorate.

And this bourgeois democracy, confined essentially to the give and take between the government and its opposition, is offered to the socialist countries as the ne plus ultra for "perfecting" or "modernizing" their order. However much they may embellish it, bourgeois democracy--despite the democratic rights the workers class was able to wrest from capital--always remains a democracy of limitations for the working people. It finds its basis in the capitalist production relations and cannot be transplanted onto a social organism that in its nature and manifestations is contrary to such relations. Socialist democracy, which offers every citizen the real possibility "to participate fully in shaping the political, economic, social and cultural life of the socialist community and of the socialist state," (GDR Constitution, Article 21) is neither a gain in bourgeois democracy nor a perfection of bourgeois democracy. It is historically of a new quality. Socialism has its own principles and traditions which conform to its nature and needs and cannot be gaged against bourgeois democracy, limited by the capitalist private ownership in the means of production and, on top of that, deformed by monopoly rule.

If one listens more carefully and thinks about it more, one finds that the bourgeois proponents of a "pluralistic socialism" are actually not at all concerned with the extension and unfolding of socialist democracy but with undermining it and with doing away with everything that constitutes what is qualitatively new in our democracy and with its strength: the cohesive, uniform democratic actions of the working people under Marxist-Leninist party leadership. Behind the battle cries for pluralism one finds the unequivocally counterrevolutionary designs of imperialist reaction and its ideological henchmen to liquidate the power of the workers class and to "bring back home" the socialist countries into the realm of capitalism.

That antisocialist program has been worked to death with special emphasis in recent times. DIE WELT, for instance, one of the authoritative papers of the monopoly capitalist mass-seduction corporations, now propagates "a departure from that form of Leninism that has been mandatory thus far in the USSR and the whole eastern bloc."6 This plainly asks for the abolition of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the destruction of the power of the workers class and of the leadership role of its communist party. Approaching that goal they first, by means of political pluralism, want to create "ever expanding free spaces" for anticommunist forces. The FRG's bourgeois press in this context talks of three, four or still more power centers that would be necessary. From there then they would like to launch the next attacks against socialism and its political leadership force, the Marxist-Leninist party.

That was given away fairly plainly by the Springer paper just referred to when it included among "the institutional weaknesses of communist society and of 'real socialism' the lack of any possibility for power balance and succession to power."7 To create a condition by means of so-called political pluralism which makes possible a "succession to the power" of the workers class and its revolutionary party--that is the ulterior motive when bourgeois ideologues urge a reform of the political system in the socialist countries.

Securing Working Class Power--Basic Condition for Successful Advances

The course we have followed in our country--as have the peoples in the other countries in the socialist community--for more than 30 years now with success confirms

the universal doctrine of Marxism-Leninism that the seizure and consolidation of the political power of the workers class under leadership by its Marxist-Leninist party is the decisive condition for establishing the new socialist order without exploitation and without the suppression of the working people. Only by means of its political power and the socialist state as its chief instrument can the workers class turn the decisive means of production into public property, lay the foundations of socialism and shape the developed socialist society. And only on the basis of the leadership role of the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party--this is confirmed by all experiences--can the socialist state fulfill its role as the chief instrument in establishing socialism.

For the first time through the socialist revolution a political power is created where the implementation of the interests of the ruling class--wholly in contrast to the exploiter systems--does not contradict the basic interests of all working classes and strata. Because the workers class, with its own liberation, also liberates all other exploited and suppressed. Therefore the dictatorship of the proletariat is the first state in the history of humanity which represents the interests of all working people and in that sense works for the benefit of the people. It is a power in which the will of the state represents the unified total will of society which is worked out through a ramified democratic system and implemented purposefully by the state organs and with support from all citizens. Therefore socialism needs the state neither as an "intermediary" nor as an "arbiter" or for the "balancing of interests" in the last instance.

Our concern is to do everything so that the socialist state ever better live up to its tasks in representing the interests of the working people, as an organ for enforcing the total will in conformity with a total plan, as the chief instrument of the working people, led by the workers class, for the shaping of the developed socialist society. That implies the development of socialist democracy, the implementation of democratic centralism, as much as ensuring the safe protection of socialism from all enemy assaults. That is why Comrade Erich Honecker at the 10th party congress affirmed resolutely: "Only the political power of the workers class ensures the freedom of the people to shape living conditions of human dignity for all citizens and the freedom of personality. Our state, as a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, represents the interests of the entire people and guarantees freedom and human rights. No one has been and will ever be allowed to touch the socialist state."[8]

The Party's Leadership Role

The political power of the workers class in socialist society is inseparable from the leadership role of the Marxist-Leninist party. Because socialism, based on the public ownership in the means of production, can only be the conscious work of the people. It is the outcome of the unified, purposeful actions of the workers class and the classes and strata affiliated with it. The history of real socialism documents how much of a society-forming strength inheres in this unified, purposeful effort of the people freed from exploitation when it is led by a Marxist-Leninist party that mobilizes and organizes the activities of all the people and guides them toward the tasks to be solved for its economic and social progress. Without such a leading force which as the vanguard of the workers class, on the basis of a scientific strategy and tactics, and by force of its organization, points out the

direction and goal for the conscious and planned activity of the people in enforcing the objective inevitabilities, in accordance with concrete historic conditions, and can lend political effectiveness to it, the complicated tasks in the construction of the new society cannot be solved. Successfully coping with these tasks requires a policy that releases the people's creative capacities and serves its well-being--for which very reason it enjoys the trust of the people.

"In realistically asessing what has been achieved, free from wishful thinking, recognizing in time the needs and problems of the road ahead, creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist science in coping with them, in using the experiences of the working people and deriving benefits from the insights of the fraternal parties, in posing tasks with the proper measure for means and capacities, but mainly in constantly developing and guiding the working people's awareness and activities"[9] we find expressed the leadership role of the party in socialist society and the political level of that leadership.

As the party as a part of the class, its conscious and organized vanguard, in the process of coping with the practical tasks enables the entire class to fulfill its historic mission, it proves itself the most important factor for the successful shaping of socialist and communist society. The solidarity between the party and the people which relies on that, as the 10th party congress has impressively demonstrated, also refutes all claims by the ideologues of pluralism of the party's dictatorship "over" the workers class and the popular masses. How could anyone regulate and dictate that large a mass initiative before and after the 10th party congress? It is rooted precisely in this unity between the party and the people, in that the party policy as directed at the safeguarding of peace, the well-being of the people, and the happiness of the individual, conforms to the interests of the workers class and the fundamental interests of all other working classes and strata. The motive for unanimous action is the identity of fundamental interests, the identity with the general party line seen to be right and conforming with one's own interest, and the common will, resulting from it, to implement that general line with purpose.

The policy of our Marxist-Leninist party, which is based on the recognition of social inevitabilities and their requirements, and in which the interests of the workers class and the fundamental interests of all other classes and strata in our socialist society are expressed, is the outcome of confident and constant dialogue between the party, the entire workers class and all other working people. Precisely also the 10th party congress decisions were prepared by that comprehensive process of democratic discussion in various forms. This has proven itself among us for decades and forms the basis for the relevance of party policy and the massive activities of the working people for implementing it. In that the party congress put up for public discussion its 1981-1985 five-year plan directive one can find another proof for the democratic character of the party's leadership role, as this directive, after all, has already sparked many new activities, suggestions and ideas for the successful implementation of the economic strategy of the 10th party congress.

This--as many other things--makes liars of the bourgeois ideologues who twaddle about a lack of "democratic legitimacy" for the leadership role of the Marxist-Leninist party. Its leading place in the political organization of socialist

society is acquired by a policy that serves the interests of the workers class and all working people right, by its being deeply rooted in the people and its firm ties with all classes and strata.

Our enemies know well enough that precisely in this people-affiliated policy of the Marxist-Leninists and the political-organizational unity in its ranks the guarantee is found for the further successful advances of socialism. Therefore they direct their attacks with special thrust and venom against the communist parties and their Leninist organizational principles, mainly against democratic centralism. They would like to "sneak" their pluralism into the parties themselves, subvert them thereby from within and cripple their fighting capacity. Quite openly capitalist spokesmen talk about the "pluralistic bacillus" that should spread. They seek a "democratizing and pluralizing communist party,"[10] a party that would "quit the road of Marxism-Leninism and largely conduct itself in a revisionist or menshevistic (i.e. social democratic) manner."[11]

The propagandists of pluralism leave no doubt about what they have ultimately in mind: the destruction of the Marxist-Leninist parties and, thus, the political disarming of the workers class. They intend a fatal blow against socialism by paralyzing and weakening its leading force and eventually rendering it impotent. That the class enemy banks on that is not astonishing. It is an expression of the implacable class struggle of our time. Important however is that the Marxist-Leninist parties always be prepared for it and properly turn down the enemy's assaults. With its 10th party congress our party has once again demonstrated its capability and capacity and has proven that nothing and no one in the world can touch the ideological, political and organizational unity of the SED. Its cohesiveness and its loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism are unshakable.

Proven Alliance Policy

The theoretical core of the opposition between pluralism and our Marxist-Leninist social and political conception does not--as often insinuated by the bourgeois side--lie in that the former accepts, and the latter denies, that there exists a variety of interests. Naturally, even in socialist society there exists a great diversification of interests, as between the social classes and strata, between collectives, between society and the individual and also among individuals themselves. Here, however, differences of interests are of a nonantagonistic nature, no unbridgeable contradiction inheres in them, and they need not lead to unreconcilable conflicts because there is no social breeding ground for that. Socialist ownership in the means of production and the socialist planned economy rather effect and promote an identity of interests and a comradely cooperation among socialist producers as a characteristic trait of socialist production relations. Socialism thereby does not cancel the existence of diverse interests in the classes and social strata that shape this society, but it makes possible for the first time their real representation and consideration on the basis of the implementation and protection of common, overall social interests. Undoubtedly also our society will continue to give rise to differentiated interests because socialism creates increasing material, social and cultural opportunities for satisfying such interests. The party and the state take that into account in their policy by various measures. For example, through applying the performance principle the individual is challenged to make a

maximum contribution to the implementation of overall social goals. Our Constitution and other laws guarantee comprehensive rights for realizing specific interests by specific population groups, as long as they do not infringe the goals of socialism. And it meets with the overall social interest of socialism to take account of specific interests, e.g. of the craftsmen, the young generation, people that like sports, young married couples and other groups, by special promotion measures. Not last, this practice in our socialist life brings it about that while socialist social development advances the realization of the identity of fundamental interests also grows.

This is not an automatic process. The decisive principle in the alliance policy of the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party is to work out on every level of social development and in all domains of public life the identity of basic interests as between the workers class and the other working classes and strata, make all working people aware of it, and implement them through a close and responsible cooperation of all political forces in socialist society. The firm alliance the workers class has with the farmers and other working people also has developed and proven itself in our republic for more than 30 years. It has been and is a basic principle of the SED's Marxist-Leninist alliance policy that every crucial step toward establishing an antifascist-democratic order, in the transition toward establishing the foundations of socialism, and in shaping the developed socialist society has been thoroughly discussed with the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front of the GDR and in the Democratic Bloc, especially with the FDGB and the FDJ, and has been jointly realized by the activities of all involved working people. This procedure conforms with the objective requirements of our social development. It is deeply democratic and embodies the true sovereignty of the people, the active participation by the working people in the process that elaborates and implements our state's policy.

FOOTNOTES

1. Comrade Erich Honecker, "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den X. Parteitag der SED" (SED Central Committee Report to the 10th SED Congress), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1981, p 141.

2. O. Sik, "Der dritte Weg" (The Third Way), Hamburg, 1972, pp 11-12.

3. DIE WELT, Bonn, 1 December 1980, p 17.

4. E. Fraenkel, "Structural Problems of Modern Democracy," "Reformismus und Pluralismus," Hamburg, 1973, pp 426-427.

5. L. I. Brezhnev, "26th CPSU Congress--CPSU Central Committee Status Report and the Next Party Tasks in Domestic and Foreign Policy," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1981, p 28.

6. DIE WELT, Bonn, 23 April 1981, p 6.

7. Ibid., 25 March 1981, p 6.

8. Comrade Erich Honecker, op. cit., p 116.

9. Erich Honecker, "The Leading Role of the Working Class Party," "Reden und Aufsaetze" (Speeches and Essays), Vol I, Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1975, pp 494-495.

10. DIE WELT, Bonn, 25 March 1981, p 6.

11. Ibid., 3 December 1980, p 6.

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SUMMARIES OF OTHER MAJOR 'EINHEIT' ARTICLES

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 36 No 7, Jul 81 (signed to press 10 Jun 81)
'Resumes' addendum

Well Equipped for the 1980's

[Summary of 'Enhanced Refinement--A Great National Economy Program' feature article by Prof Dr Claus Krömke, economist, deputy department chief, SED Central Committee; pp 633-641]

> [Text] On the proposition that socialism alone is the order that suits the contemporary state of the productive forces and the requirements for the progress of mankind, the article shows how the economic strategy of the 10th party congress conforms to the altered conditions and higher demands of the 1980's. It explains that the new level of intensively expanded reproduction depends on a combination of new economic and social factors which essentially are a direct expression of the unfolding of the advantages of socialism. Of outstanding importance to it is the enhanced refinement of production--a process for which the combines possess favorable prerequisites.

Enhanced Refinement in Metallurgy and Metalworking Industry

[Summary of 'Enhanced Refinement--A Great National Economy Program' feature article by Gerhard Tautenhahn, member, department chief, SED Central Committee; pp 642-647. A translation of this article is published as part of a series of related items under the heading, "Industry, Agriculture to Focus on 'Enhanced Refinement,'" in a recent JPRS issue of EAST EUROPE REPORT: ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS]

> [Text] The combines in machine building and [illegible]al engineering and electronics, through their contribution to [illegible]ific-technical progress, bear a great responsibility in enforcing our economic program on refining. In which direction must thus their production profile change and how is their work--starting with the scientific-technical tasks--to be focused? Which tasks are to be solved by metallurgy so as to create the condition, through an enhanced refining of available raw materials, for the metalworking industry to be able to reduce its metal consumption and improve the grade of its output?

Our Basic Materials Are to Be Better Utilized

[Summary of 'Enhanced Refinement--A Great National Economy Program' feature article by Dr Horst Wambutt, economist, department chief, SED Central Committee; pp 648-654. A translation of this article is published as part of a series of related items under the heading, "Industry, Agriculture to Focus on 'Enhanced Refinement,'" in a recent JPRS issue of EAST EUROPE REPORT: ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS]

> [Text] Even during the last decade, when developed capitalist countries were still very wasteful about raw materials and fuels, we gathered useful experiences in refining them thanks to our party's far-sighted economic policy. Which criteria are to be applied today to refinement in the basic materials industry, how do these processes affect the grade of production, and how do they help perfect our economic structure? Why do we prefer the refining of domestic raw materials? Refinement concerns the whole reproduction process, each job, each activity.

What Is the Situation in Our Combine With Regard to Enhanced Refinement?

[Summary of 'Enhanced Refinement--A Great National Economy Program' feature article by Dr Karlheinz Jentsch, professor of political science, general director, VEB Wilhelm Pieck Combine, Mansfeld; pp 655-659. A translation of this article is published as part of a series of related items under the heading, "Industry, Agriculture to Focus on 'Enhanced Refinement,'" in a recent JPRS issue of EAST EUROPE REPORT: ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS]

> [Text] Refinement metallurgy faces high demands for supplying processing industry with more highly refined working materials. How is the VEB Wilhelm Pieck Combine in Mansfeld facing them? Which economic effects are provided in refinement through modern technologies, methods and installations? How do we manage to achieve important advances in the production of highly refined products and to turn top achievements into permanent and stable achievements through a mass-solidary management of socialist competition?

Get More Out of Animal Raw Materials

[Summary of 'Enhanced Refinement--A Great National Economy Program' feature article by Dr Bernhard Larisch, Institute for Agriculture and Foodstuffs Industry, Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs; and Dr Winfried Theilig, chief director, VEB (B) (Bezirk-Administered) Thuringia Meat Combine, Gera; member, GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences; pp 660-663. A translation of this article is published as part of a series of related items under the heading, "Industry, Agriculture to Focus on 'Enhanced Refinement,'" in a recent JPRS issue of EAST EUROPE REPORT: ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS]

[Text] Also for the working people in the foodstuffs industry it is a concern of great economic weight to enhance the refinement of raw materials available. How can the production-oriented cooperative associations, through a further development of coordinated technologies, perfect the refinement processes and tap further material reserves? Which rank is to be attributed here to standardized work and the struggle for fine quality? With regard to this, examples are presented from the work of cooperative associations in Gera Bezirk.

Space Science in Service of Our Socialist Society

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Heinz Stiller, member, GDR Academy of Sciences; director, earth and space science research program, GDR Academy of Sciences; pp 671-678. A West German commentary on this EINHEIT article is inserted below this summary]

[Text] "Interkosmos" is one of the many examples of socialist science cooperation which, free from any profiteering, serves scientific-technical progress on behalf of social progress. By the example of earth and space sciences it is being shown how important premises were established in the 1970's for the necessary subsequent improvements of achievements in science and technology. The potentials in socialist science policy, which must be released in the 1980's along with the political, economic and ideological confrontation with imperialism.

West German Commentary

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German no 99, 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Report from Berlin: "GDR Wants to Intensify Involvement in Space Research." West German commentary on article by Prof Heinz Stiller in East Berlin EINHEIT, Vol 36 No 7, Jul 81, signed to press 10 Jun 81, pp 671-678

[Text] The GDR wants to intensify its involvement in space research and space travel in close cooperation with the Soviet Union. This was announced in the most recent edition of the theoretical party journal EINHEIT. It was pointed out that space research had meanwhile acquired a "fundamental importance for the advance of human knowledge and the development of the productive forces." Thus the solutions of principle on which the space research and space travel devices depend were highly important to applications in the GDR economy. Space research could help accelerate scientific-technical progress in many areas. Its deliberate realization was the decisive problem in fulfilling the considerably higher requirements in the 1980's.

Program of 16th CPCZ Congress for Coming Years

[Summary of article by Dr Norbert Kalusche, staff employee for political affairs, SED Central Committee; pp 693-699]

> [Text] The balance-sheet drawn up for the work done in the last 5 years by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the objectives for the continued construction of the developed socialist society in the CSSR in the 1980's. Experiences in the 60-year CPCZ struggle and the party tasks in further deepening its leadership role in society. Its contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress.

Monopolies on Intensified Armament Course

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Horst Fiedler, economist, colonel, Friedrich Engels Military Academy; and Dr Alfred Preusse, economist, Friedrich List Communications College; pp 707-713]

> [Text] The most aggressive forces of imperialism, especially in the United States, want to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries through their peace-threatening confrontation and mobilization course in order to force, from a position of strength, the socialist countries and the peoples' anti-imperialist movement to their knees. The role obtained in this by the military-industrial complex, the core of the most aggressive imperialist forces. As a component of this complex, armaments monopolies also have gained a strong influence in the FRG.

The Strategy of Nuclear Madness

[Summary of article by A. Arbatov, an abridged reprint from Moscow KOMMUNIST in Russian No 6, April 1981, pp 102-111; a translation of the Russian original is available in JPRS 78698, 6 Aug 81, USSR REPORT: TRANSLATIONS FROM 'KOMMUNIST' No 6, April 1981, pp 117-127; German version, EINHEIT pp 714-722]

> [Text] Washington's "new nuclear strategy" aims at making nuclear war "feasible" as a "limited" nuclear conflict. Its centerpiece is the thesis of a "disarming first strike," making a counter-strike impossible, against the Soviet Union, which is supposed to come from the "nuclear superiority" the United States is seeking. The article scolds the unscrupulosity of the champions of that strategy with their gambling with the existence of mankind, shows its illusive and suicidal character, and pits against it the Soviet Union's consistent and realistic advocacy of arms limitation and disarmament.

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ANTITANK CLOSE COMBAT EXERCISE DESCRIBED

East Berlin VOLKSARMEE in German No 26, 1981(signed to press 22 Jun 81) p 5

[Eyewitness report by Maj Klaus Koenig and Reserve NCO Norbert Bartnik: "...Not an Easy Matter--Observations and Notes on Effective and Intensive Training in Paul Hegenbarth Motorized Rifle Regiment"]

[Text] A rainy Friday in June. The men of Christophel Company have assembled on the training grounds of the Paul Hegenbarth Motorized Rifle Regiment for the first training climax in the second half-year. The program includes antitank close combat as a whole. At the end of this day a "very good" is expected. That is what it says in black and white in the field newspaper on the wall.

Time 0850. Lt Michael Wenzenlewski, acting company commander, receives the report on training preparedness. His check shows: The group leaders have distributed the leaflets. The material resources are ready. A glance at troop strength indicates: The drivers are in technical training, the directional and Strela rocket controllers are being centrally trained, two soldiers are acting as assistant instructors for the motor vehicle course, two comrades are servicing the company equipment and 14 soldiers have been assigned to the regiment (in the kitchen, the library, the club, etc.). In short, those remaining for training on this morning are a small diminishing population--about 50 percent of the company. But 50 percent firmly resolved to do their best.

1. Observation: Demonstration--Not a Trace

Time 0900. The instruction areas and stations are occupied. It is an unusual sight--one instructor and three soldiers at every station instead of a complete group. Nevertheless, incendiary bottles waver through the air. Hand grenades clatter against steel plates. With howling motors two training combat tanks go their way. Past the stations along the route....

Time 0905. In front of a now useless, wrecked tank Noncommissioned Officer Peter Sablotin laconically explains the actions of an antitank close combat troop. He divides the men into destroyers and security forces. He indicates the forest boundary as the direction of approach. And he lets them train. Not a word about the importance of the troop. No determination of the path of approach, which would teach tactically correct behavior. Not a trace of demonstration! But he really should know better. The badge for superior performance, the classification and the

sixth service half-year distinguish him as an experienced instructor. And the fact that he has so far instructed at this station each half-year speaks for itself.

2. Observation: Time Wasted

Time 0935. Noncommissioned Officer Hans-Peter Hirsch explains at his station the resources available for combating enemy tanks. He demonstrates arming and disarming antitank hand grenades. He points out the security regulations. Afterwards two of the soldiers train up to the signal "change stations." Not a word is spoken over the antitank mines spread out on the adjacent table, and there is no explanation of how to make incendiary bottles, not to mention about their use. There is no time, he says. The question remains: Did he not learn to manage his available time? Was he not obligated to allocate the instructive questions and minutes on the pre-printed leaflet? In preparing for duty did he not have to account for how he planned to organize the training?

He, who is the best and wears the classification, can build on the same 5 half-years of service experiences as Noncommissioned Officer Sablotin.

3. Observation: Improvisation Instead of Combat Realism

Time 1030. Over and over the tank tracks rattle over a fortified fox hole. A shadow jumps up, the weapon aimed for firing. But here no antitank hand grenade whistles through the air. And yet a few meters further on the throwing technique is being practiced with battered imitations. Parachutes no longer open out of them.

But the parachute alone guarantees that the grenades land on the detonator. It alters the trajectory. And it requires perfect throwing technique! Combat realism or improvisation? Half-measures!

And when at last the tank rolls over a cord stretched a couple of inches over the path, the driver can be sure that an antitank mine tied to the end of the cord will end up under the tracks. Substitution for sliding shelf mines! Improvised combat realism....

House wall station. Under the leadership of Private First Class Siegmund Mueller soldiers are training with devices for blinding and combating enemy tanks. He explains. Here and there he points something out.

The torrent of words is nearly endless, but at least his speech ends with: "Have no fear! I myself jumpred for the first time earlier today!" But this is not followed by a demonstration of how one jumps, presses himself to the turret and covers the corner mirror and range-finder. And how would that be possible when Private Mueller in his third service half-year is himself participating in Complex I for the first time?

These are observations noted during the complex training of Christophel Company.

They allowed one to sense in advance what would not be a certainty for the company until the end of the training day: The hoped-for "very good" did not come about.

Even the company's evaluation of "good" is unjustified in the opinion of VOLKSARMEE. For the truth remains: Whoever wants to hold his own against an enemy who is well supplied and well trained must have realstic war training. Where were the pitiless standards of a potential war in this training? Instead there were too many aburdities during the complex training, with half-measures which mean deadly danger to combat.

Certainly Lieutenant Michael Wenzelewski was thinking along those lines when he expressed to VOLKSARMEE his dissatisfaction: The complex was not smooth. The training did not go as planned, although it was not that the soldiers were unwilling. So what was the problem asked VOLKSARMEE.

9746
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MATERNITY, INFANT WELFARE DISCUSSED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Aug 81 p 5

[Interview with Dr Laszlo Medve, state secretary in health affairs, Mrs Ferenc Nyitrai, Dr, state secretary, head of the Central Bureau of Statistics, Dr Dezso Schuler, director of the National Institute of Infant and Child Health Affairs, Dr Gyorgy Illei, chief gynecologist of Vas megye, Dr Zoltan Bognar, director general of the Center for the Protection of Mothers and Women in Budapest, by editor Kornelia Dolecsko of NEPSZABADSAG, date and place not given]

[Text] The future of society is determined by the decision to have children and yet the source of this decision is the innermost need of every couple.--What is the role of the government?--What is the current state of maternal and infant care, and what methods are recommended by the health services?--These were the topics of our roundtable discussion.

NEPSZABADSAG: Is it true that the birth rate reached the lowpoint in 1962? What is the demographic forecast? Is it conceivable that the population would decrease by several hundred thousand by the turn of the century?

Mrs Nyitrai: According to the data there were 13.9 live births per 1,000 population last year. This is already a low rate but it is not yet the low point of 1962 when there were 12.9 live births per 1,000 population. An increase was felt in the mid 1970's mainly because at that time the more populous age groups of the 1950's reached child bearing age by then. Now we are heading toward a decline and we will probably approach the 1962 low point. As to the forecasts, I am not pessimistic. In my estimation, the population decline by the turn of the century will be 20-30 thousand at the most.

L. Medve: Our tasks are not only medical but we are also faced with distinct, multifaceted tasks for guiding the demographic situation. It is important to move ahead our social policies and also to further awareness. The health administration is trying to improve the preparedness of youths for family life and to improve the care given by those of adolescent age and older. We want to reach the point where training for family life would not begin with pregnancy care. This we look upon as insurance for the birth of more and more mature, healthy infants. This is very important especially now because, faced with the decreasing number of births, it is not immaterial how healthy the babies are, what their birthweight is and how the women go through their pregnancy.

The Role of Counseling

NEPSZABADSAG: Last year, every 10th child was premature and 23 out of every 1,000 did not live to 1 year of age. How do you see it? Has family and maternity counseling fulfilled hopes attached to it?

D. Schuler: The existence of counseling is very important. In my opinion, these activities can be judged useful throughout the century. What troubles the physicians is the fact that, unfortunately, the participants of these counseling sessions are not those who need them the most. Precisely those women and couples escape our attention who need the information and education most.

.. Bognar: In my opinion, those with poor health habits cannot obtain sufficient information during 20 minutes of counseling. We can only expect an improvement in the work of counselors if the participants returned more frequently. Also in schools, this "course in living" should be taught less formally.

Gy. Illei: It is my experience in Vas megye that family and maternity counseling is frequented by an increasingly large number of people and the results of these discussions can already be felt.

L. Medve: Indeed, there is still much formality in the work of the institutions. But it is a fact that the number of our participants increase every year--currently approaching 500,000 annually--and of these, only about 100,000 are engaged couples for whom premarital counseling is compulsory. Looking at it this way, counseling fulfills a social need. This is also significant in the villages where such work is done by the district physicians. This is beneficial also because the contact between the physician and the young women who turns to him is already established.

NEPSZABADSAG: During the second half of the 1970's, there was a decrease or at least slower increase in the number of ' ond born children. The number of third children remained the same.

Mrs Nyitrai: Precisely in view of this, the families with one child must also be supported more decisively than before. Initial steps have already been taken, first in June 1979, when in association with the partial compensation for price increases, single-child families also received a raise in their income. It must also be carefully considered what size families should be given larger benefits. Obviously, families with three or more children are the primary candidates but it is worth while to pay increased attention of families with two children.

L. Medve: The decision to have children cannot be reduced to factors such as family bonuses, living quarters or other factors important for living conditions and the establishment of a family. For instance, there is no apartment shortages in the GDR and yet we find there one of the worst rates of live births in Europe, 9.5 [deaths] per 1,000 [births] in 1979. A domestic example: in the villages, houses with two or three rooms and bath are standing empty and yet many families have only one child. This all shows that the relationship between family bonuses or housing and the desire to produce children is important but is not the deciding factor. Rather the attitudes should be changed. This, of course, may take decades.

Nursery Care

NEPSZABADSAG: A constantly recurring question is what is the ideal family size in Hungary? One, two, maybe three children?

Mrs Nyitrai: Today the average ideal family size is not the three-child family. That needs to be acknowledged and having at least two children per family should be encouraged. Our earlier view that a family with three children is the ideal failed to gain acceptance. Our actions should be modified to this end.

D. Schuler: There is much talk nowadays about incentives, social benefits, and much less talk about the presence of other restricting factors which make having a family more difficult. One: at the workplace, in general, they are not happy to hear that a young woman is pregnant. There are several reasons for this. The pregnant woman has to be given more consideration; after delivery, the young mother goes on child care leave, and the time spent on sick leave is also more frequent. For a certain time, the child definitely takes the mother away from the job and thus she is less "reliable" at her place of work.

Mrs Nyitrai: Our child care benefits are an achievement enjoying worldwide recognition, together with the fact that it represents a 3- occasionally 6-year absence of the mother from the work force. This could be remedied by expanding the permission to do work at home for a firm or industry during the second half of childcare benefits. This would also have financial advantages for the mothers and families.

D. Schuler: I find the 3 years of childcare leave too long and would reduce it to 2 years. But I would definitely uphold the 2 years because close contact between infant and mother is a determinant in the physical and intellectual development of the child.

Mrs Nyitrai: One should provide the possibility of a choice. Of course, this would require an increase in nursery facilities to make it possible for the young wife to enroll her child in a nursery after age 2 if she wanted to.

NEPSZABADSAG: Accommodating the children is the key problem. Why is it not possible to let a young woman take care of two or three children in her home, in a so-called private nursery?

D. Schuler: I am unenthusiastic about private nurseries because health care and hygiene could not be monitored. It would be better to expand the possibilities of using the home to do some work for an industry.

L. Medve: We also support an increased flexibility of work during child care leave. As to nursery accommodations, during the past 5 years, 15,000 places were established and another 10,000 places are expected by 1985. Today, the nurseries in certain areas are crowded to 120-140 percent of capacity. In other areas, such as certain districts of Budapest and in many provincial towns,

we can already accept all applicants. If the children would be enrolled in the nurseries at 1 - 1-1/2 years of age, not only would their accommodation be solved, but they would also be past the age when infectious diseases are more frequent [sic].

Mrs Nyitrai: In Hungary in 1980, 87.6 percent of children between 3-5 years of age received kindergarten care while only 13.9 percent of the younger children were put in nurseries. I recommend that, with the cooperation of the workplace and by enlisting social resources we should expand nursery construction actions on the pattern of the kindergarten construction actions which proved so successful.

Improvement of Pregnancy Care

NEPSZABADSAG: How does care follow-up on the fate of young women and on the development of the pregnancy? To what extent do harmful influences during pregnancy play a role in premature births?

Gy. Illei: Several concepts must be clarified. An infant is premature whose birth-weight is below 2,500 grams irrespective of the number of weeks of pregnancy. Our country is in 31st place, out of 34 European countries, with respect to premature births. Every 11th child is born with low weight. Therefore, we have much to do with respect to pregnancy care. In Vas megye, several years ago, we enumerated professional and social requirements on the basis of which pregnancy care was organized. Among those women who need it, the number of control visits is increased. The essence of our method is that the young woman is always seen by the same physician during regular checkups and repeated control examination. We have a very good working relationship with related specialties such as the geneticists, internists and the laboratories. In our opinion, joint action is very important during pregnancy because this is the only way to properly pinpoint the dangers in time. We must also have the close cooperation of the pediatricians. A monthly evaluation and discussion is used to analyze the usefulness of the particular therapeutic methods used on the surviving premature infants. We also analyze the circumstances of pregnancy care and delivery. Because of its aura of accountability, this method will also, inevitably, provide experiences of a general validity which can be utilized later. All of these together account for a considerable decrease in infant mortality in the megye to the lowest in the country, and the chances of survival for premature infants have also improved.

NEPSZABADSAG: What is the situation in Budapest? One often hears it here that the pregnant women receive a cursory examination, mostly only to have the correct number of entries in the pregnancy booklet, and they are very seldom dealt with in a meaningful manner.

Z. Bognar: On the average, the young women appear almost 10 times for control examination during pregnancy. The new regulation on hospital admission makes it possible now, in Budapest, to have the high risk mothers give birth in hospitals which also have a newborn section. However, it still remains questionable whether the young women will be willing to deliver in the hospital which could indeed provide the most appropriate care for them. The physicians can be

required to do this to a certain extent but it can hardly be achieved by administrative means that the trust in the gynecologist be transferred to trust in the institution. By all means the importance of pregnancy care must be restored in Budapest.

NEPSZABADSAG: Can we state that, in Budapest, the pregnant women are under the supervision of the same physician throughout their pregnancy?

Z. Bognar: No, but this probably is the situation in the majority of cases. Often it is true that the woman who has "no physician" benefits most because she will go to the pregnancy care service and will always find the same physician there. And should it turn out that there is a problem, she will be sent to the institution where she can be provided with the most help. Those young women who are attracted to some renowned physician cannot be certain of receiving the most outstanding care since not all of the city's institutions have as yet all of the necessary instruments. And we should not bring the instruments to the patient but the other way around. This would be the correct and desirable thing to do.

Gy. Illei: Let us analyze the situation of premature birth. In Vas megye, 57 percent of the births took place in the megye hospital but this also included 80 percent of the premature births. What does this mean for the infant weighing less than 2,500 grams? It means that those born in the megye hospital had a mortality rate three times lower than those born in provincial hospitals. Therefore, it is obvious that preparedness and the availability of intensive care are also of great importance with respect to survival.

L. Medve: The basic requisites of modern pregnancy and delivery care are available nationwide. In Budapest and also in several university towns where 2-3 obstetrical wards are available, we find that the competition among physicians and, on the part of the patients a well-meant but inadequately based selectiveness gets started. Thus, 50 percent of the premature infants are not born at clinics or hospitals where the conditions for modern care are available, although the facilities also exist for them. Therefore, this is a question of medical responsibility, medical ethics. The physician who would send away his patient to the best equipped institution providing the required care, will not be lessened in his professional standing.

D. Schuler: Two important problems are involved: the newborn child must be kept alive in a way that the health of this surviving infant is damaged as little as possible. This requires that a well-trained group of physicians attend the birth to be able to provide the immediate care required. The other--in the case of more serious disturbances--the child be transferred to a suitable institution under safe conditions.

Mother's Milk and Medicine

NEPSZABADSAG: How do you follow up on the care and development of infants with low birthweights? How frequently are they checked, how are they supplied with mother's milk which is a source of many complaints?

D. Schuler: In my judgment, the care of the children meets the requirements. The mortality between 1-12 months is around the middle of European averages. It is important that disorders which can be detected early are diagnosed. In this respect there is progress but there are also things remaining to be done especially with diseases where the introduction of screening tests has been delayed.

L. Medve: Currently it is fashionable not to nurse the infants saying that modern milk substitutes replace the mother's milk. Unfortunately, we are at the stage where, already on the obstetrical ward, a young mother is given injections to stop her milk production. This practice is not forbidden but it is incorrect. In the Western world, they have already returned to breast feeding. In May, the World Health Organization accepted a resolution in favor of breast feeding because mother's milk cannot be replaced by anything. In this respect there are some supply disturbances in Budapest but less so in the provinces. Especially since we raised the price of mother's milk.

D. Schuler: In Hungary, 35 percent of the infants receive human milk up to 3 months of age. However, the following picture is hidden behind the average: in Vas megye, 50-60 percent of the infants are breast fed for at least 3 months. In Pecs, only 10 percent of them are. This necessitates a joint effort between obstetricians and pediatricians; a joint educational effort. The practice must be stopped according to which the new mothers are released from the hospital almost routinely with milk substitute recipes in their hands. This is a very bad method.

NEPSZABADSAG: What is the situation with regard to the availability of medicines?

L. Medve: We will secure all those medications needed by the infants and new mothers. We are here talking about either domestic or imported products, even though we are not wallowing in imported preparations.

D. Schuler: Often a doctor recommends a "fantastic" foreign preparation to "gain respect." Sometimes with one that is exported by our domestic industry. It is hard to gain any ground here but I think it is necessary.

More Than 230,000 on Child Care Leave

NEPSZABADSAG: How much does the government spend on maternal and infant care? Didn't the value of allowances given to families with children lose its value during the past years?

Mrs Nyitrai: In the past, 12.5 percent of the health budget has been spent on maternal and infant care. Last year, 254,000 women took advantage of child care leave. Last year, the money allotments to mothers and families with children came to 19 billion forints of which the sum for family allowance was 13 billion forints. The living standard is significantly influenced by the number of children in a family. Society contributes much to the bringing up of children but it cannot accept complete responsibility for it. And, I think, no parent would demand it. When guided by natural human desires they have brought their children into

this world, they were not calculating whether enough money or such and such an apartment, etc., were given or would be given to them to make establishment of a family remunerative. This is a false approach. Families and the societal acceptance of children must be helped and supported. This is a considerable task requiring societal support. It is my conviction that the societal atmosphere of wishing for and loving children may also inspire the acceptance of more children.

2473
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PLANS FOR NEW HOUSING, URBANIZATION DISCUSSED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Romeo Dragomirescu, vice chairman of the Committee on People's Councils Problems, by Florin Ciobanescu]

[Text] From year to year and from five-year plan to five-year plan the RCP has set more and more challenging tasks in the field of housing construction. This has made radical changes in the urban and rural workers' living conditions by providing comfortable and civilized homes for millions of citizens. Moreover socialist Romania is the first country in the world to regard town planning and development as a uniform and general process including its entire territory and involving all communities.

The proportions of the process of urbanization, systematization and organization of the territory and communities in the 1981-1985 period and the great tasks assigned the home builders according to the Program to Raise the Living Standard in the 1981-1985 Period, drafted upon the initiative and under the direct guidance of Nicolae Ceausescu, fully reflect the importance our party and state attach to the solution of the essential problems of quality of life.

We asked Romeo Dragomirescu, vice chairman of the Committee on People's Councils Problems, about implementation of the provisions of the program to raise the living standard concerning systematization, urbanization and housing construction and held the following conversation with him:

[Question] How far has the systematization program been implemented now?

[Answer] A number of highly important measures have been taken as part of the process of planning and development of urban and rural communities initiated at the direction and under the direct guidance of Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic. The buildable limits have been set for all municipalities and cities and also for the villages with possibilities of socioeconomic development. By this action the buildable limits were restricted and a reserve of 455,000 hectares of land was created that is now occupied by mediocre constructions with a low density and will be gradually restored to agriculture. The systematization outlines for all municipalities, cities and communities that have been prepared to become urban centers have been drafted and finalized, as well as the systematization specifications for 180 industrial areas and districts. I might also mention the programs to prepare

179 rural communities to become new urban centers with industrial or agroindustrial functions. The economic and social proportions of these programs are illustrative: The population of these communities comes to 958,000 inhabitants, there are 450,000 jobs in industry, agriculture and services, and the total population in the polarized rural area benefiting by industrial development, equipment with services, and the new kinds of social-cultural activities in these strong urban centers amounts to 3,023,910 inhabitants.

/Question/ What are the parameters of the new stage of the urbanization process corresponding to the 1981-1985 period?

/Answer/ It is intended to form systems of communities providing for better and easier use of the economic, social-cultural and municipal capacities by the entire population. To this end it is planned to develop some economic functions by introducing new industrial or agroindustrial capacities, creating at least 8-10 convenient connections between them in every county, locating them near the main transportation routes, focusing the interests of more communes upon strong centers, and providing for complete use of the labor force as well as access of most of the population to characteristically urban facilities and services.

The emphasis upon urbanization does not mean that the particular problems of development of the villages as such will be overlooked. On the contrary, the rapid growth of the productive forces and the technical-material base, the growth of the national income and the public's incomes, the new agrarian revolution, and the modernization and intensive development of agricultural production will mean more new dwellings and cultural, health and trade facilities as well as adequate technical-municipal equipment for both urban and rural communities. The agrarian revolution and the radical change in agricultural working conditions are actually the controlling factors determining the planning and development of the Romanian village.

/Question/ Urbanization is inseparable from the rate of social-cultural and housing construction. What prospects in this area are opened up by the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan?

/Answer/ Implementation of the program to construct housing and social-cultural, trade and service capacities as well as technical-municipal facilities will enhance the equipment of the communities and will help to improve the living standard of all settlements in Romania. Moreover they will be constructed at a rate that is coming to be commonplace for Romania of the last two decades even though such a huge volume of construction is inconceivable for other countries that started out ahead of us on the path of industrial development. And through continuation of the high rate of construction, it will be possible to largely solve the housing problem in socialist Romania by 1990.

To return to the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan, we point out that fulfillment of the plan provisions will permit a corresponding increase in comfort. In urban areas, for example, the per capita dwelling space will be over 10 square meters. Note that a large number of apartments will be built in small and medium communities, thus equalizing the housing conditions among different communities.

/Question/ What do the provisions of the new five-year plan mean for the comfort of the dwellings?

/Answer/ In order to improve housing conditions, the types of apartments have been diversified according to the number and age structure of a family's members, with an increased proportion in the current period of apartments with fewer rooms and apartments with three, four and even five rooms. The electrical installations in apartments have been improved in keeping with the increased number of electrical-household appliances in current use. The space has been organized in order to provide the dwellings with modern household equipment. The apartments are provided with rationally proportioned storage space. The entrance halls are designed to provide sufficient space for minimal functional equipment, and housing and suitable finishing have also been provided for installations. And there are also other improvements. They will all be found in the dwellings that will be built in both urban and rural areas. Housing construction, from design to construction properly speaking, will make new progress with more emphasis upon the authentically traditional architectural features, use of local resources for construction materials, modern and economical heating methods, and proportioning and treatment of space in keeping with the changes that have taken place in the family structure and in the present functions of the dwellings. In other words, they will meet the increased demands of the workers, the beneficiaries of the dwellings, for the construction of which the state and society as a whole will make a particular material, financial and organizational effort during the current five-year plan.

Some Provisions of the Program for Urbanization and Development of the System of Communities by 1990

- In the 1981-1985 period 900,000 more dwellings will be built out of state funds, the equivalent of 30 cities of 90,000 inhabitants each.

- Community development includes construction of at least 14-15 urban communities and strong agroindustrial centers in all counties.

- According to the changes that have taken place in the family structure, the average number of rooms to an apartment will be increased from 2.35 in the 1976-1980 period to 2.47 in the 1981-1985 period. In Bucharest the average number of rooms to an apartment will be 2.6 at the close of the same period.

- In all counties at least 10 square meters of dwelling space per capita will be provided in urban areas in 1985, and even more space in some urban centers.

5186
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EFFORTS OF DOCTOR TO PUBLICIZE ROMANIAN MEDICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Aug 81 p 2

/Interview with Dr Ioan Puscas by Anghel Paraschiv/

/Text/ We inquired for the institution we were looking for and were shown a building with nothing to distinguish it from the houses along the narrow street. "There?" "There!" "It cannot be," we thought, "It does not look like a hospital." But we entered through a passageway, climbed a few stairs, came to a lobby and were face to face with Dr Ioan Puscas. He held out a huge hand to us, cordial as a child's, while his blue eyes and relaxed smiling face lit up the room, into which the sun did not reach very far. Dr Puscas needs no introduction. He is known to thousands of people who found the cures here for long-standing ailments that they no longer hoped for. He is also known to tens and hundreds of thousands of other people, and the press and Romanian Radiotelevision have widely publicized the efforts and internationally reknowned successes of Dr Puscas and the collective he supervises.

In the midst of the hills that surround it, Simleu Silvaniei is like a penny tossed among tapering hats. It is a clean and pretty but busy town. And the building in which we were does not look like a hospital except that it is clean as a pharmacy. Otherwise it is an old building of the law court and prosecutor's office, converted ad hoc to a hospital.

/Question/ You are almost cut off from the world. (We were trying to tease Dr Puscas.)

/Answer/ Perhaps it looks that way to you, coming from Bucharest. (He replied, going along with the joke.)

It was 11 time. On the table in Puscas' office we saw the 8 June 1981 number of the journal CURRENT CONTENTS published by the Institute for Scientific Information in Philadelphia. Dr Puscas intercepted our somewhat surpised look and as if in response to our remark about being cut off from the world, he told us that he regularly receives 12 foreign journals of the highest scientific prestige in his field. He corresponds with dozens of specialized institutions in Europe and America, with hundreds of scientists throughout the world, and with hundreds of Romanian scientific researchers and scientists. With teams from his collective, he attends dozens of national and international seminars and conferences as well as congresses, and he publishes in many technical journals abroad.

/Question/ Do many colleagues and other specialists visit you, Dr Puscas?

/Answer/ Certainly they visit us, and we visit them.

/Question/ Foreigners?

/Answer/ Foreigners too. The director of the International Center for Medical Research and Discoveries with headquarters in New York has already visited us 3 times, in 1975, 1977 and 1979.

We are waiting (with great interest and without losing hope) for just one director from the Ministry of Health to visit us, because they have not done so since our section has been in operation and we have been working on our studies and the treatments we apply, with a good deal of success as you know. But if one comes let me tell you that he would have something to see and especially something to help us with, because we are in great need of help.

/Question/ You headed a delegation of Romanian specialists to the last Congress on Gastroenterology and Gastrointestinal Endoscopy held in Hamburg last year. How was our delegation's contribution received and, in general, how is the Romanian school of gastroenterology regarded abroad?

/Answer/ Highly, I may say even very highly. That is evidenced by the fact that the administration of the International Gastroenterology Society as well as the administrations of the national gastroenterology societies of 11 member nations (England, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, the GDR, the FRG, Italy, Yugoslavia, Spain and Hungary) out of the 22 entitled to vote asked the Romanian delegation to transmit to the Romanian authorities their proposal to conduct the proceedings of the 12th International Congress on Gastroenterology and the Fifth European Congress on Gastrointestinal Endoscopy in Romania in 1984. This proposal caused the English delegation to withdraw its offer to host the said congresses.

/Question/ Does this mean those congresses will be held in Romania in 1984?

/Answer/ No, I cannot answer that. I can tell you only that I notified the competent authorities, namely the Ministry of Health, of the proposal and they agreed but told me that the Romanian Gastroenterology Society must rule on it first. I do not want to go into too many details but only to say that I made persistent efforts, wasting a good deal of time, to discuss it with the society's administration, to determine the Romanian specialists' opinion, and to send the Romanian state administration a substantiated and documented proposal. But this proposal has not yet been forwarded, despite several months' efforts, because in the first place, although some comrades in the society's administration agreed with the proposal initially, I was finally notified that the society, which has about 20 members in its administration, has not met for a very long time. Then I found that the society has had no president since the death of the late Prof O. Fodor 5 years ago. After this first unsuccessful attempt, I tried again to arrange a decision-making meeting of the members of the society, but only three of them assembled and finally there were only two. Finally I was told, "We cannot give a positive answer because no one is organizing these big congresses." This view is in complete contradiction with that of the representative of the Ministry of Tourism, whose functions include the organization of such meetings and who declared himself entirely in agreement, pointing out there is every possibility for the best organization of those congresses. I proposed another meeting after

2 weeks, which was enough time for all members of the society's administration to be invited in writing to attend a session and to thoroughly and responsibly analyze the proposals made to us. After the 2 weeks passed, I visited the Union of Societies for Medical Sciences on Progresul Street, where the second meeting with the administration of the Gastroenterology Society had been announced, together with Dr Ovidiu Pascu of Cluj-Napoca Medical Clinic No 3, Dr Petre Contrasiu of the Salaj County Hospital, and Dr Augustin Lenghel of the Oradea County Hospital, all of whom had attended the last congress in Hamburg. To my surprise there were only four members present. Not to prolong the story, the reply was as follows: "Organizing the two congresses means at least 6 months' work for us actually spent on the medical organization of the congresses. And you, Dr Puscas, can see how difficult it is to assemble people whom we have never succeeded in convening."

/Question/ Perhaps there are some more difficult problems, like financial ones for example.

/Answer/ There is no financial obligation! On the contrary, the only "burden" is the medical and administrative organization of those meetings, and we have facilities for all of that to be done on the highest level. Even a novice can easily see the importance of organizing such meetings in Romania. Let us consider one point alone: Is it a small matter if all the leading representatives of this field of world science come to your home and offer hundreds of thousands of Romanian physicians the opportunity to learn directly of the discoveries and interests of some great medical schools? And there are other arguments too.

/Question/ What would you like, what do you think should be done now?

/Answer/ What do I want? I want what is rational and correct to be done. That is, such a highly important question should not be decided by two or three people. The community of medical specialists should meet and then present the state administration with an opinion and a complete, precise and objective report. That is all I want.

/Question/ Let us hope it will happen, Dr Puscas. It will benefit Romanian medical science and it will benefit Romania. One last question: What will Dr Ioan Puscas' research team produce for the years to come on behalf of the Romanians' health and the preservation of our so hardly won international scientific prestige?

/Answer/ Many new and, we believe, important works for this field of medical research and practice and for human health, because that is the purpose of our work. But I suggest we talk about that on another occasion.

5186
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ROMANIAN CHARACTER OF TRANSYLVANIAN PRINCIPALITIES, VOIVODESHIPS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] An article by Emil Lazea, of the "'Nicolae Iorga' Institute of History," "The Transylvanian Principalities and Voivodeships--an Expression of the Independent Development of Romania," published in Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 14, 20 July 1981, pp 29-32, cites the importance of the principalities and voivodeships as "original political formations which came into being at the same time as the Romanian people." Excerpts from the article follow:

The principalities and voivodeships were the original and direct creation of our ancestors. They were not a foreign imitation as has been said here and there. The foreign origin of the terms "cnez" and "voivode" (German for the first and Slavic for the second) cannot serve as a sound argument against the indigenous character of these institutions. The tendency to adopt terms with the widest possible circulation was always a common phenomenon in the lives of peoples. The natural conclusion in regard to the origin of the principalities and voivodeships among the Romanians is, as the erudite historian Ioan Bogdan has said, that besides the name, we do not find anything specifically Slavic in the entire development of these institutions.

After Transylvania fell under the domination of the Hungarian feudal kingdom, the majority of Romanian princes and voivodes were forced to submit to the authority of the Hungarian kings. However there were cases where voivodes or princes opposed with arms in hand, the consolidation of the authority of the Hungarian kings and the aggravation of feudal relationships--not only at the time of the conquest of Transylvania but even in later centuries. Those who could not be reconciled to the new situation went over the mountains to the other historic Romanian provinces where they made a valuable contribution to the development of the life of the Romanian state to the south and to the east of the Carpathians.

Examined from the aspect of all their powers, duties and activities, the Transylvanian princes cannot be categorized merely as "a wealthy peasant class" or as "outstanding village dwellers," as they have been characterized by some of our historians.

Even more devoid of all scientific basis is the viewpoint of some foreign historians that the Romanian princes and voivodes of Transylvania were only "guides" or "chiefs of immigrants" who came as leaders of groups of nomadic Romanian shepherds from the Balkans to ask the Hungarian feudal lords for permission to settle on their estates in Transylvania. The existence of princes and voivodes in the other two Romanian countries--Moldavia and Wallachia--negates such an interpretation.

Before concluding this brief history of the Transylvanian princes and voivodes, I feel that it is necessary for me to emphasize two things. First of all, one should stress and keep in mind the fact--which has been proven clearly and powerfully by historic sources--that, in Transylvania, both the institutions of the princes and voivodes and the ethnic composition of the peoples who lived in the villages were always and everywhere exclusively Romanian and that neither Hungarians nor Saxons, who came to Transylvania under well-known historic circumstances, had princes or voivodes as the heads of the settlements in which they lived. Secondly, one must keep in mind that, in the Romanian milieu, the princes and voivodes had a specifically Romanian character and served the vital interests of our ancestors, in accordance with the conditions and possibilities existing at that time. This explains their broad territorial distribution, their viability and the fact that they lasted so long, until the eve of the modern period.

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FAZLIJA REPLACES ZOGAJ AS DIRECTOR OF 'RILINDJA'

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] A report from the 10 September meeting of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of SAWP of Kosovo says that on the basis of consultations with all provincial organs, sociopolitical organizations, and other organs of the province, as well as consultations in the "Rilindja" newspaper publishing and printing work organizations, the above presidium selected as director of this organization Aslan Fazlija, member of the Kosovo Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, and Maksut Shehu, a journalist for many years and editor of this paper, as chief editor of RILINDJA.

During the consultations and decision on this cadre solution in RILINDJA, the Presidency proceeded from the need to strengthen the cadre and secure the conditions for effectively implementing the tasks which face this newspaper publishing work organization.

Redzep Zogaj, director up to now, and Fadilj Bujari, former editor-in-chief, have left for other work.

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EXPANSION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN MACEDONIA EXAMINED

Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 11 Jul 81 SABOTA supplement p 5

[Article by Ivan Angelov, M.A.]

[Text] The number of students at Macedonian post-secondary, advanced and university-level schools is a hundred times higher today than it was at the time of the formation of the Cyril and Methodius University.

The bases for long-term economic and general development of Macedonia included a policy for increased development of education, other training and necessary personnel. Such a determinant was dictated by a sharply apparent deficit in specialized personnel after the liberation of the country. The result of that long-term policy decision was an unprecedented expansion of the overall system of education and personnel training, particularly for higher education.

Table 1. The number of students per 10,000 inhabitants, attending post-secondary and higher schools and universities in Yugoslavia in academic 1979/80

Yugoslavia as a whole	201	Macedonia	259
Bosnia and Hercegovina	115	Slovenia	164
Montenegro	137	Serbia proper	245
Croatia	152	Kosovo	299
		Vojvodina	215

As an example of that incredible growth, let us consider increases in the number of students. In 1946/47, there were but 530 students at all institutions of higher education; in only 10 years, by 1956/57, that number had increased by more than 10 times, reaching a total of 5,559 students.

By the university's twentieth year (1966/67), there were 16,101 students in attendance. That meant 30 times more than in 1946/47. With this type of expansion of higher education, Macedonia was able to take its place in Yugoslav developmental processes in terms of personnel, but there continued to be a lag in economic and general development in comparison to the rest of the country.

That was a convincing indicator of the need to undertake measures in the direction of planning the development of education, or coordinating the formation of highly specialized personnel with the actual needs for it. Yet instead of implementing

a scientific approach in this highly sensitive area of public life, the following year 1968/69 open enrollment was proclaimed, the only instance of it until today in Yugoslavia. From that time right up until the present, the number of students in Macedonia has grown without limits and has surpassed all expectations.

In the 1979/80 academic year, there were 49,531 regular and special students attending advanced schools and universities in Macedonia. According to data of the republic self-management interest community for education, on 31 December 1980 there were 60,784 regular and special students at the two universities in Skopje and Bitola. This number does not include the students at centers for regular and special studies of the workers' universities and other organizations outside the universities at Skopje and Bitola; they number about 2,000. There are another some 2,000 students from Macedonia attending the university at Pristina.

In the 12 years since the introduction of open enrollment, every year from 12,000 to 15,000 graduates of secondary and intermediate specialized schools and trade schools have enrolled at advanced schools and universities in Macedonia. That represents 85-90 percent of the entire class of secondary school graduates. As a result of this extremely rapid expansion of the number of enrolled students, despite the lowest study effectiveness in the world, every year some 5-6,000 students receive their degrees. Thus, today the total work force contains more than 7 percent of personnel with higher education. In the overall Yugoslav labor force, more than 5 percent of the people possess higher education, while in Slovenia the number is 4 percent.

Where to Go After the University?

In the last few years in Macedonia about 18,000 persons have found new positions or changed their jobs each year, while some 6,000 have been receiving degrees. That means that for every new job, one out of three candidates has advanced or higher education. In the coming five-year plan period, some 30,000 students should receive degrees, while about 90,000 will enter the labor force. Here again, every third job will be occupied by someone who has completed advanced training or higher education. If these trends in the spheres of advanced and higher education continue for the next few years, the proportion of totally employed persons with higher education in the total labor force will reach 10 percent or higher.

Parallel to the numbers of students and employed persons with higher education, the number of organizations of higher education in Macedonia has also grown. In the year analyzed, 1979/80, 37 organizations of higher education were operating in Macedonia, of which 6 were advanced schools and 31 were university departments. There were also interdisciplinary studies in journalism, production and technical education.

For the uninformed or the insufficiently informed, this imposing expansion of general, and particularly of higher education in Macedonia will surely be taken as an enormous accomplishment, which will inspire a feeling of pride. When, however, the matter of the value of this educated, specialized personnel and its contribution to the economic and general development of the republic is considered, one must keep certain principles in mind. There are categories and quantities that can be developed without limitation for the general good of the

community and the individual. That is the case with the development of basic and general education and training, which every society seeks to develop to the highest possible levels in terms of both quality and quantity, to the end of the complete liquidation of illiteracy. This relates to basic and general education and to the greater, or total, involvement of a generation in this level of education.

The Needs That Remain Before Us

Education, however, for all levels of specialized personnel, and in that context education of highly specialized personnel, is not a matter that can develop without reference to the possibilities and especially the needs for utilizing the persons so trained. That is strictly determined and cannot in any circumstances be left to the chance of personal wishes. All modern societies keep strict control of that crucial factor in determining strategy for developing higher education.

Table Two. Even in world terms, Macedonia occupies a very high place in the ranks of number of students, as shown in the following survey:

Total number of students per 10,000 inhabitants, in advanced schools, higher educational institutions and university departments, in certain typical countries.

Austria	129	Egypt	124
Belgium	163	Canada	355
Bulgaria	148	FRG	136
Czechoslovakia	105	GDR	230
France	201	USSR	194
Italy	174	England	143
		Sweden	198

Let us now turn to analyze problems in the developmental possibilities of higher education. The FRG, which has about five times as high a GNP and a corresponding total level of capital accumulation, could certainly open many more institutions of higher education so that it could accommodate more than 80 percent of each generation's finishing secondary schooling. But this country sends barely 15 percent of its secondary school graduates to higher education, and has only half as many students per 10,000 inhabitants as does Macedonia.

According to that, a country's ability to provide education is not a decisive factor for determining developmental strategy for higher education.

Finally, we would pause at the indicator of the needs of the society for a highly specialized pool of personnel. Such needs are determined by the level of production capacity, or the technical and technological equipment available for labor, by investments in economic development, by the social product, GNP and industrial production, as well as by other factors that are closely connected to the ones already mentioned, such as imports and exports.

According to these key indicators and in relation to Yugoslavia as a whole, Macedonia stands as follows: It has 8.4 percent of the total inhabitants, 4.2 percent of total investments in production (the most important index), 6.2 percent

of total investments, 5.6 percent of total social product, 5.5 percent of industrial production, 5.1 percent of exports, and 6 percent of imports.

These indices show that Macedonia stands below the Yogoslav averages, while in terms of the number of students, employees with advanced education, the number of unemployed persons with higher education, and the number of illiterate citizens, Macedonia is far above the Yogoslav averages.

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TEMPORARY RATIONING DECREED IN SLOVENIA AFTER PANIC BUYING

Ljubljana DELO in Slovenian 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Article: "The News about the Proposal for Raising the Prices of Oil, Sugar and Milk Caused Abnormal Buying"]

[Text] Ljumljana, 18 August--The chairman of the Republic Committee for Marketing and General Economic Affairs, Lojze Klemencic, made the following statement in connection with the proposal of the executive council of the General Association of Agriculture and the Food Industry of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber for increasing the prices of oil, sugar and milk:

"Yesterday and today the public information media published a report from the session of the executive council of the General Association of Agriculture and the Food Industry of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, during which, among other things there was a discussion about an increase in the prices of sugar, oil and milk. This was only a proposal which the association intended to discuss with the appropriate federal organ. It is known that prices are controlled and prices cannot be increased as long as there is a discussion in the appropriate organs of the federation, republic and autonomous province and as long as these organs do not approve the agreement of the republic and provincial councils and of the Federal Executive Council in regard to the price policy for this year; this prevented such an abnormal and irresponsible price increase.

This news caused a reaction in some circles in Slovenia and some members of the community bought sugar and oil in quantities which are not the customary quantities for households.

The Executive Council Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Economic Chamber of Slovenia studied the situation, for the purpose of establishing the facts, and why there were, in some opstinas of Slovenia, disruptions in the supply of these foods, although we have sufficient supplies in Slovenia. With abnormal buying it is not possible to provide supplies for all shops on a regular basis, although the trade organizations are delivering the products to the shops quickly. Therefore, the Executive Council Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Slovenian Economic Chamber approved the order agreed upon in order to achieve a more uniform supplying of the entire area of Slovenia and they recommended that the opstinas and the organizations of associated labor, which have not yet understood, understand the [need for a] temporary restriction on quantities

sold and purchases, until the situation in the markets becomes normalized. So, it is possible to buy, at one time, 2 kg of sugar and 2 liters of oil in plastic wrapping, or refills of oil in bottles.

Since it is a matter of temporary measures, in order to normalize the supply process and prevent speculative buying, we are convinced that the workers and the members of the community in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia will accept the measure with understanding."

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